

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE CHARTIST LAND DELUSION.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, the Hibernian regenerator of the people of England—the man who was to teach the children of labour how to live—the founder of O'Connorville and the Paradise of Snig's-end, has sought the aid of the law to vindicate his character from the aspersions cast upon it by a newspaper published in the town of Nottingham, which he represents in Parliament. We think it fortunate for the labouring classes that he has been compelled to do so, and that the real character of the "Land Scheme," about which so much has been said and written, has been at length laid bare, for the edification and warning of all interested.

The case of "O'Connor against Bradshaw," which last week occupied the Court of Exchequer for three days, was the means of raising two issues—the legality of the Snig's-end project, and the honesty of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The first is most indubitably a question of very large importance, when we consider the number of hard-working men who have contributed their money for a chance of the advantages promised them by its projector. The second is a question of more interest than importance, but not without a due share of the latter quality, when we consider that a clever rogue and a foolish enthusiast—and Mr. O'Connor must be one of the two—have almost equal powers to lead a multitude to their ruin.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the "enchanter" at whose "wand"—the words are his, not ours—the Elysian fields of Snig's-end, in

Gloucestershire, were to receive the happy men who were so fortunate as to gain allotments, may or may not have believed in the Paradise he drew. We shall suppose that he did. How childishly beautiful in that case appears his faith, as he unfolds it in the following letter to the men who subscribed £112,000 to realise his ardent scheme of public happiness. Writing on the 24th of April, 1847, he says:—

My Dear Friends,—On Saturday, May the 1st, every bell in England should peal forth notes of joy, and every working man should sing a song of gladness, because the path to freedom will have been opened, and the prize at the end easy of acquirement. I say that there never was such a day for England and the world, as the 1st May, 1847, will be; and that the beginning which will then be made will sap and undermine and overthrow the whole edifice of corruption, monopoly, and misrule. At twelve o'clock on that day your brethren will be each put into possession of his estate for ever; and when that hour arrives you may suppose what my pride, myardonable pride, will be.

While quacks are devising means to perpetuate ignorance by a false system of education, and while economists who cannot employ you three hours a day are grumbling at limiting the labour of females and little children to ten hours a day, I am trying to induce you to work fifteen hours a day while young, that you may rest when you are old. I shall sleep at Herringgate on Saturday night, as I promised to toll the school bell, even on Sunday morning, that I may have the satisfaction of hearing all my children, old and young, exclaim, "D—n the factory bell!" Your feelings will be the best answer to my accusers and the opponents of the plan, when you sit down in your own house, from which no tyrant can hunt you. And when you are located, you and your children, and your children's children—if I shall live to see my great-grandchildren—shall ever be the chief object of my every care and thought, and I won't rob you, neglect you, or diminish your store of happiness; but I will [work the harder to assist

the needy, as I would sorrow greatly if any lost the nest I built for him and his family.

Wishing that we may have a fine day, as many friends are coming from all parts of the country to witness the novel spectacle of slaves being turned into freemen by the charmer's wand, I am, your faithful and affectionate friend.

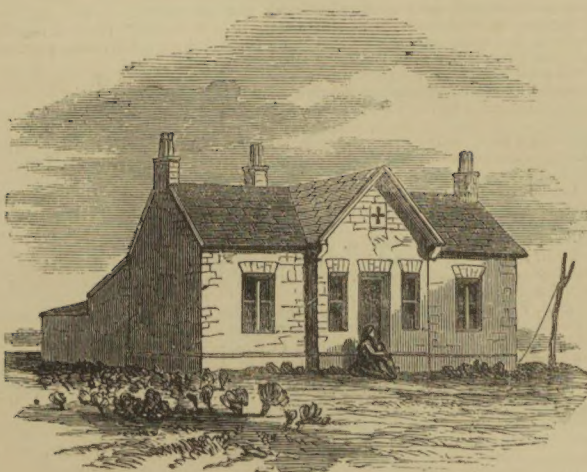
Could we suppose, after the verdict of the jury in the Court of Exchequer that Mr. O'Connor did not believe in the justice and the practicability of the scheme to which he applied this glowing language, and that he was merely concocting a plan to benefit himself and not the poor men who subscribed the £112,000, what is the epithet that public indignation would be justified in applying to his conduct? We leave it to the imagination of our readers to supply.

Somehow or other these Edens of the brain, these Paradises that the Cabets, the Owens, and the O'Connors are so fond of picturing before the bewildered eyes of the struggling multitudes, never stand the test of investigation. The enchanter's wand, be it waved ever so vigorously, fails to realise the Elysium to the experience of any man who settles himself bodily within its bounds. So found the unhappy exiles of Icaria. So found the unhappy allottees of Snig's-end. One John Hudson deposed on the trial last week that he was a "lucky allottee." He had been a framework knitter in Leicester, earning, by the exertions of himself and his family, at the average of one pound per week. He had paid £2 12s. for a chance of obtaining a corner in the Snig's-end-heaven-on-earth portrayed by the vivid imagination of the Hibernian philanthropist



SNIG'S-END.—(FROM THE ROAD.)

and went in June, 1848, to take possession. He received £5 to bring his family to his allotment of two acres. "He was," he says, "delighted at first, but soon found that he had been deceived. O'Connor said he would find it a Paradise, but he didn't. He worked the land as long as he had money, but had then to go elsewhere to earn his support. The appearance of the place was at last enough to frighten a man back again. His boy and himself worked from light to dark. They paid no rent; but O'Connor said they were to pay four per cent. on the outlay as a rent-charge. He charged witness £8 10s. a year for his two acres. He could not live on the produce of the land, but he worked for others, and cleaned clocks for a living. Nothing was planted on his land but potatoes. All the timber on his estate was two apple trees. He had to pay 3s. 6d. a quarter poor-rates." Alexander Cleland, a Glasgow hand-loom weaver, who does not seem to have possessed anything like a fair share of the usual "canniness" of his fellow-countrymen in the city of St. Mungo, stated his earnings, before he was induced to go to the Gloucestershire Paradise, to range from twelve shillings to a guinea a week. Only four persons were balloted for in Glasgow, although there were several hundred members entitled to a chance



COTTAGE AT SNIG'S-END.—FRONT.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]



COTTAGE AT SNIG'S-END.—BACK.

of a corner in Snig's-end, and who sent sometimes as much as £45 in one week to Mr. O'Connor. He was one of the lucky four. He was to pay no rent, but merely a rent-charge. "He had several conversations with Mr. O'Connor at Snig's-end, and received altogether £13. His land had been ploughed over, but it had not been cropped for some years previous. There had been no manure on it; and for one ploughing and a half-acre of potatoes the directors charged him £7 10s. The disease seized his potatoes, and they never came to maturity. He had to work (out of the farm) for his family's life. They had a very hard time of it. They had bread sometimes, at others not. He and his son often toiled the whole day, and had nothing but turnip soup." These two cases are sufficient to show the practical cruelty exercised, either wilfully or unconsciously, upon two poor mechanics who were parties to the scheme. The whole project was either a gross mistake of a well-meaning friend to the working classes, or a deliberate fraud. The jury in the Exchequer Court are willing to have it believed that it was the former—and there we must leave it. We cannot, however, do so without pointing out that M. Cabet's transatlantic Paradise of "Icaria," so often reviled, was fairness itself in its operation, compared with the plan of allotment for Snig's-end. M. Cabet gave every man who contributed to his scheme the option of embarking in it. Mr. Feargus O'Connor made his lottery, and—as in the case of the Glasgow mechanics—only allowed a few men out of several hundreds to become denizens of his community.

The question as to the illegality of the scheme was settled by the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. "Mr. O'Connor," said his Lordship, "had received £112,000 from the subscribers. He had no right to have received that money without the protection of the act of Parliament, namely, by the complete registration of the 'scheme.' Supposing that gentleman were to become a bankrupt, every shilling in his bank and every one of the estates which had been purchased in his name, would be laid hold of for the benefit of his creditors. This was a position which no man was justified in placing himself in. No man had a right to take such a monstrous responsibility upon him unprotected by the law. With respect to the estates, there was no man who had a legal title to them but Mr. O'Connor." If Mr. O'Connor wishes to silence the voice of public accusation, if he wishes to prove that those who object to his conduct in this business have been guilty of calumny, there is but one course open to him. Nothing that he can do will realise the glowing anticipations of his letter of April, 1847; nothing in his power to accomplish will convert Snig's-end into a fit, profitable, and happy abode for poor mechanics, unaccustomed to agricultural labour; but, at all events, he can show the subscribers to the £112,000 invested by him in landed estates, that his hands are pure in the matter, and that, if his head fails, his heart is sound. Let him REGISTER the scheme, and throw off the responsibility of a mere trustee, by making every poor man who has contributed to it a legal proprietor to the extent of his contribution; and then—but not till then—will suspicion of his conduct be authoritatively and finally removed. Every hour's delay—notwithstanding the absolution of the charge of dishonesty, so generously given him by the jury—will but add to the weight of indignation which the deluded labouring classes will cherish against him. It signifies but little to the man who has been defrauded, whether the result be attributable to the knavery or the folly of him who has been the cause of it. Mr. O'Connor cannot—if he have any hope of continuing in public life—afford to treat either alternative with contempt.

THE CHARTIST ESTATE—SNIG'S-END.

THE Snig's-end property, which figures so prominently in the trial in the Court of Exchequer last week, is one of the seven estates upon which the "Land Scheme" of Mr. Feargus O'Connor has been proved to present so miserable a failure.

Snig's-end was bought by Mr. O'Connor in 1847; the purchase-money being £12,200. It lies near one side of the road from Gloucester to Ledbury, between six and seven miles from the former; the property consists of 268 acres of land, a clay, and unsuitable for spade cultivation. There are about eighty cottages already built: they are of red brick, with slated roofs, and each contains a kitchen and back kitchen, and two bed-rooms. Adjoining is a pig's cot and cow-shed.

Mr. O'Connor has here a cottage for his own residence; and for some time after the purchase of the property, was in the habit of frequently visiting the "Paradise"—journeying thither by railway on the Saturday, and returning to London on the Monday.

The first illustration upon the preceding page shows the beginning of the estate, with the cottages built in the form of crescents; and the Malvern Hills in the distance.

It has been stated that executions have been put in some of the cottages, by order of O'Connor, to recover arrears of rent; and certain of the tenants have published statements setting forth the hardship of their position.

The first person seen by our Artist, on reaching Snig's-end, was a shoemaker from Exeter, who had been there about eighteen months. He thought it was "a bad place," and so did "everybody else." He works a little at his trade, when he can get any. He stated that he had lost all his little capital—in fact was entirely deceived—dragged away from a comfortable home under the promise of the ground being fully cropped; whereas, last January twelvemonths, instead of his land being cropped, he found that half an acre only had been put in the day before he came; and that was all he had to live on for nearly twelve months, except a few cabbages.

Our informant next saw a man (an Irishman) working in a garden attached to a house presenting a better appearance than the rest. This man stated that he had nothing to find fault with, "at all, at all;" the ground was good, and he was satisfied. This Irishman, however, proved not to be a member of the community, but was only employed as a labourer by the foreman. The Snig's-end tenants are generally regarded by the country-people as outcasts, and Chartists.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has been a very busy one with the coursing fraternity, the calendar having provided no less than eleven meetings in various parts of the country—all of which, we have no doubt, came off. The equestrian classes were provided with a good day's flat and steeple-racing at Lincoln; and with some fair sport "across the country" at Henley-in-Ardon and Carmarthen. The "gathering" at Liverpool next week will be a brilliant one; and, what with the Champion Coursing Meeting, except "the Waterloo," over the plains of Alcar, on Tuesday and Thursday, and the Grand National Steeple-chase, Spring Cup, and other flat races, on Wednesday, will leave nothing to be desired. There will also be a steeple-chase at Scorton, in Yorkshire, on Thursday; one near Edinburgh (the Mid-Lothian) on the same days as the Waterloo; another at Bideford, on Wednesday and Thursday; and, on the last-mentioned day, the Trentham Open, over the "dual" property.

LINCOLN RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASE.—THURSDAY.

SWEETSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.—Dart, aged, 1. Kill-or-Cure, 3 yrs. 2. Eight started. Won easy.

HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE SWEETSTAKES of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lucy Neal, 1. Rachel, 2. Nine started. Won by two lengths.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The betting on the legitimate events was extremely dull; and the only noticeable features were an improvement in Osterley, Fernhill, Belus, and Mavors, for the events in which they are respectively engaged.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

9 to 1 agst Sir John 12 to 1 agst Meath (t) 15 to 1 agst Victim (t)
12 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne 14 to 1 — Peter Simple (t) 25 to 1 — Maria Day
25 to 1 agst Columbine (t)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

6 to 1 agst Osterley 13 to 1 agst Fernhill (t) 20 to 1 agst Damask
10 to 1 — Harriot 15 to 1 — Belus (t) 25 to 1 — Bastinado (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Chorliff 25 to 1 agst Melody (t)
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—16 to 1 agst Strongbow (t)

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Roland (t) 33 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn (t) 50 to 1 agst Escalarius (t)
22 to 1 — Ellerdale 50 to 1 — Horn of Chase 65 to 1 — Vesta
30 to 1 — John Cossar (t) 50 to 1 — Clermont (t) 1000 to 12 — Gulliver (t)

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum 14 to 1 agst The Nigger (t) 25 to 1 agst Mavors
11 to 1 — Bollingbroke 25 to 1 — Cyprus (t) 40 to 1 — Harriage (t)
11 to 1 — Knight of Avenel 25 to 1 — Delcon (t)

A marriage is said to be on the tapis between Mr. Stuart, eldest son of Sir Patrick Stuart, late Governor of Malta, and Miss Lennox, daughter of Lord George Lennox, and Maid of Honour to the Queen.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

We have nothing of any interest from France this week. Some rumours of a change of Ministry, which had been prevalent in Paris during the first few days of the week, have been contradicted on authority. The *Moniteur* contains a decree for erecting a monument to Marshal Ney, on the spot itself where he was shot. This memorial is to represent the Marshal showing his breast, and uncovering his heart to death.

The Socialists in the east and south of France continue to excite the watchful attention of the Government. A great number of strangers have lately visited Lyons upon the plea of seeking work, but there is every reason to believe that their object is to organise an insurrectionary movement.

During the last two or three days the President of the Republic has inspected the several barracks, giving sums of money to the soldiers, and expressing his deep regret that want of funds would not allow him to be more generous.

The Director-General of Customs has notified to his subordinates that henceforth French and English packet-boats plying between England and France (those of commerce as well as those of the Post-office) shall be authorised to convey patterns and packages of merchandise of a weight not exceeding six kilograms twenty-five decagrammes, without, as heretofore, thereby subjecting them to the payment of extra tonnage dues.

The idea suggested by M. Emile de Girardin of a general illumination in Paris on the 24th of February by all the opponents of the Government, has been unanimously rejected by the Socialist Clubs, "lest the agents of the police might take advantage of it to create a disturbance."

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Accounts to the 12th instant state, that, in consequence of the assassination, at Rome, of a French officer who had insulted a lady, General Baraguay d'Hilliers has issued the following notification:—

Inhabitants of Rome.—The Commander-in-Chief, wishing to put an end to the assassinations which imperil the lives of the officers and privates of the army, decrees that the carrying of knives, poniards, or any other dangerous instrument, is prohibited in Rome or its environs. Whoever shall be found carrying about them such weapons, shall be immediately shot.

Rome, Feb. 11.

On the 9th—the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic—a grand demonstration took place on the Corso, at eleven o'clock, by all the Republicans, which terminated in a peaceable promenade, and without disturbance.

It is announced that the Pope has ratified the loan at 78 contracted for by the house of Rothschild. The new municipal and provincial constitution for the Roman States, which is said to be liberal, will be published immediately after the Pope's return to Rome. The diplomatic corps is to set out for Rome a few days before the Pope, in order to go out to meet him at Castel Gandolfo.

NAPLES.—At Naples, on the 8th instant, the Marshal Nunziante declared all the provinces of Calabria Citerior in a state of siege.—The advances from Sicily are anything but satisfactory. Six young men had been shot on the morning following an outbreak which took place there a day or two previous to the 9th, the date of the last accounts.—The Prince of Salerno's palace has been much damaged by a fire caused by the spontaneous ignition of a large quantity of coals in some extensive cellars adjoining.

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Berne to the 17th declare that the Federal Council has decided on having its orders respecting the refugees executed. The cantons of Geneva and Berne declare that they are disposed to submit to the orders of the Council.

GREECE.

We have accounts from Athens of the 8th inst. Admiral Parker had seized about thirty small craft, and the blockade extended as far as Galaxidi. The rumour of the island of Sapienza having been taken possession of by the above English officer was without foundation. There is no other news.

RUSSIA.

At St. Petersburg a fire broke out in the treasury of the palace of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, by the bursting of one of the heating flues, on the 5th inst. As the cold was most intense, being 3 degrees, all the exertions of the firemen were for a time fruitless. The wind at length happily turned to the west. The immense stock of plate belonging to the Prince was melted; and a great number of valuable documents, among them several state papers, fell a prey to the flames.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 5th inst. have been received. Nothing has yet been done in Congress respecting the grants of land to the Hungarian refugees.

The motion of Mr. Clay, respecting the slavery question, proposing an amicable arrangement of the dispute between the free and slave states, was made in the senate on the 29th of January. The first resolution maintains the admission of California into the American Union, free from any restriction on the exclusion or introduction of slavery within its limits. In the 2nd resolution it is provided that territorial governments should be established by Congress in the territories acquired from Mexico, without the imposition of any condition on the subject of slavery. The 3rd and 4th contended that the western boundary of Texas be fixed on the Rio del Norte, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sabine. The 5th and 6th assert that slavery ought not to be abolished in the districts of Columbia during the existence of the institution in the State of Maryland, without the consent of the people of the district, and a just compensation to the owners of the slaves; and that the slave trade, under certain conditions, should be abolished within the federal district, as repugnant to the common feelings of mankind. In the two final resolutions it is urged that provision should be made by Congress for the more effectual restitution of slaves in any state escaping into any other state or territory; and that Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves between the several states, that being an arrangement to be decided, according to the principles of the constitution, by the particular laws of the states themselves. The resolutions were sustained by Mr. Clay in a speech of masterly eloquence and ability, which produced a strong sensation on the Senate: they were ordered to be made the subject of special consideration in the Senate on Tuesday, Feb. 5th.

There is another proposition on the same subject before the Senate, also, at the present time. It is of the President of the Republic, General Taylor, who proposes that the whole question of providing government for the territories be left to the people themselves—that Congress pass no laws extending government over them, but leave the people, at their own pleasure, to form a constitution and apply for admission into the Union as sovereign states.

CALIFORNIA.

The accounts from California are to December 31, and are of considerable interest. The Legislative Assembly met on the 17th, and Governor Burnett was inaugurated governor on the 31st. Governor Burnett's message congratulated the citizens on the formation of the state, and on Government excluding slavery. The mining operations have been suspended in consequence of snow and rains.

A tremendous conflagration had taken place at San Francisco, on the 24th of December, destroying a large portion, probably one half, of the city. The loss is estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 dols.

The Constitution was adopted, 12,000 being in its favour, and 8000 against it. The *Empire City* brought on manifest to New York, 1,108,647 dols. in gold-dust, supposed about 1,000,000 dols. in hands of passengers. In the vaults of the British company of Panama were about 800,000 dols. to 1,000,000 dols. in specie from the mines. This was expected at Chagres, for the *Severn*.

CANADA.

Annexation meetings continue to be held in different counties and parishes of Lower Canada. The resolutions generally express adhesion to the principles of the Montreal manifesto, and ascribe all the evils under which Canada is alleged to labour to the fact of its being a colony; and that the colonial state is only in its nature the precursor of independence.

In Upper Canada annexation does not appear to make much progress. The belief seems well founded that the reformers are not much opposed to it, although they have shown very little open sympathy with it.

Seventeen branches of the British American League have, up to the present moment, declared in favour of the application of the elective principle to both the lower branches of the Legislature; and ten have declared against it. This fact is interesting, as the league is principally composed of Tories, while the reform desired amounts in effect to republicanism.

The Government still continues the dismissal of annexationist magistrates and militia officers, with the approbation of Lord Grey.

INDIA AND CHINA.

An extraordinary express has brought papers from Bombay of the 17th ult., Calcutta the 7th ult., and China the 29th December, in advance of the Overland Mail. There is no feature in the news now received that claims particular attention. Throughout India and China quietness prevailed in a remarkable degree. Colonel Bradshaw and his troops have returned to Peshawar, the refractory inhabitants in the Euzufzai country having rendered complete submission to British authority. Sir Charles Napier has been passing under review the army at Lahore, and the examination has elicited from his Excellency unmitigated censure. Never, says Sir Charles, was discipline so ineffective; for such troops in the field would prove dangerous to their friends and contemptible to their enemies. The health of his Excellency the Governor-General (Marquis Dalhousie) was much improved, and his perfect restoration might be expected in a few weeks. Lord Gough had taken his farewell of India, and was a passenger on board the same vessel that conveyed the present mail to Malta, where he awaited one of the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steamers, on board which he intended to journey to England.

The Chinese papers contain a rumour that the pirate chief Shap-ang-tsal had sallied forth again in search of prey; but upon inquiry it did not appear to rest upon any good foundation. At Amoy, on the 23rd of December, an extensive fire took place, destroying 450 houses and much property. The loss is estimated at £170,000. Her Majesty's steamer *Reynard*, Captain Craycroft, rendered valuable assistance.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers of the 22nd December have arrived, but the news they supply is of little importance. The convict question was the ruling topic of conversation in all circles; and the exertions of the anti-convict associations in carrying out their proposed objects knew no limits. Trade was, to some extent, suspended, and it was expected so to continue until Lord Grey's final answer should be received as to the disposal of the prisoners on board the *Neptune*.

A Madrid letter of the 10th states that Lola Montes was in that city, in strict incognito, but that she was to leave for London in a few days.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ORANGE AFFRAY AT DOLLY'S BRAE.

LORD STANLEY moved for a variety of papers bearing on the affray between Orangemen and Ribbonmen, on the 12th of July last, at Dolly's Brae, in the north of Ireland, on the investigation at Castlewellan, and on the dismissal of Lord Roden from the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Armagh, and of the Messrs. Beers from the commission of the peace. The noble Lord said it was his disagreeable duty to impugn the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant in reference to these transactions, although he emphatically disclaimed all intention of impugning his motives. It was also his duty to impugn the proceedings of Mr. Berwick, the commissioner nominated to inquire into the matter; and likewise to impugn the conduct of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in allowing his high office to be degraded, and in abdicating his legitimate right of protecting the magistracy. His (Lord Stanley's) judgment strongly condemned, as "unmeaning and mischievous," all those party processions; and his sincerity was established by the fact that, when he was Minister, he had proposed the Processions Act, therefore he was free from all undue bias towards the Orangemen; but he believed them to be, as a body, brave, loyal, and religious. The noble Lord proceeded to give a circumstantial narrative of the unfortunate occurrence, and then minutely dissected the evidence given before Mr. Berwick's commission. He contended that neither the dismissed magistrates nor the stipendiary magistrates believed that the Orange meeting was illegal; on the contrary, Lord Roden had reason for supposing that he was acting under the sanction and approval of the Government, and with the concurrence of the police who attended. The noble Lord also contended that the evidence laid before the Lord-Lieutenant by Commissioner Berwick was unfairly and partially reported—that it was garbled and distorted, and in one respect false. He charged the Lord Chancellor of Ireland with having, on the mere recommendation of the Lord-Lieutenant, in a few hours after receiving that recommendation, without question or explanation, summarily dismissed two magistrates—a mode of proceeding that amounted to an abdication of his high functions, and to the degradation of his office to the will of the Minister. In 1848, the Government was willing enough to take the Orangemen into favour, to flatter, pet, caress—nay, trust them. The commission given to Mr. Berwick was of much more doubtful legality than the procession itself; it was a mock tribunal which took away men's characters, while the witnesses were not indictable for perjury. He contrasted the evidence, as furnished to the Lord-Lieutenant, with a report taken by a shorthand writer, and insisted that material portions were omitted, and that much was distorted; and as to Mr. Berwick's report, he maintained that a strong bias was evident throughout it. The commissioner had endeavoured to intimidate and even to bribe, as it were, the sitting magistrates at the Castlewellan inquiry, by holding out a promise that the parties, if convicted, would only have a nominal sentence. In short, the whole proceeding was hasty, unconsidered, arbitrary, and unjust. An application to the Queen's Bench would have settled the case, but the dismissal of Lord Roden could not settle it, and could not fail to excite the feeling in the magistracy that they were the dependants of the political Government of the day. Lord Stanley, in concluding his speech, which occupied three hours in the delivery, and which was made up almost all of details, explained the motives that induced him to bring forward this question. He found that the public mind was misled with respect to the merits of the case, and he thought it right that the facts should be known, and that the truth, and the whole truth, should be before the country. He brought it forward in a quasi-judicial capacity, and he sought by it no party triumph, no vote of censure on the Government; much less did he stir it for the purpose of exciting animosity between Protestant and Roman Catholic, or of raising discussions prejudicial to the tranquillity of Ireland. He merely asked for further information than that already published.

The Earl of CLARENDON (who had come over from Ireland for the debate) immediately rose, and began by expressing a hope that his appearance there would not be misconstrued or made a precedent for a Lord-Lieutenant to come over from his post to answer charges made in that House against his administration. He had come over from Ireland on this occasion, because a sort of challenge for him to appear in his place in Parliament had been made, both by Lord Stanley and Lord Roden, and he had not determined to come without much doubt, for he knew it would lead to much difficulty and detriment to the public service if the Lord-Lieutenant were expected to attend in Parliament to answer similar accusations. He was not sorry that the question had been brought forward, for he felt satisfied that, by relating facts and supplying omissions, he could prove to their Lordships that the dismissal of Lord Roden and of the two magistrates was an act necessary to the upholding of the law. The noble Earl proceeded to give a detailed account of the investigation instituted under Mr. Berwick, and insisted that party processions were *ipso facto* illegal if they threatened danger to the public peace, of which Lord Roden and the magistrates were duly warned by the law officers of the Crown. He defended Mr. Berwick's character, and maintained that throughout this investigation he had acted fairly and impartially. With respect to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the noble Earl asserted that he had been consulted, and it was only after full deliberation with the Cabinet and with the Lord Chancellor of Ireland that they arrived at the painful conviction that it was necessary to supersede Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers. One great consideration overcame all private friendship and feelings—the necessity of rendering law in Ireland a reality, of meeting out justice equally to high and low, and of inspiring all parties with confidence in the impartial administration of the law. Such inquiries as that made by Mr. Berwick had been sanctioned by successive Governments and Parliaments, and that gentleman had been made a magistrate of the county in order to enable him to take evidence. Lord Clarendon read a letter from the Irish Lord Chancellor, declaring that he was thoroughly acquainted with the whole case, and had not now, nor ever had, the slightest doubt about the necessity of dismissing Lord Roden, and that he regarded the act of dismissal as his own. Lord Clarendon also read a letter from a reporter, which completely contradicted the statements made by the short-hand writer relied on by Lord Stanley, and, in fact, charged him with perjury. In concluding his speech, Lord Clarendon vindicated himself from the charge that he had given arms indirectly to the Orangemen of Dublin in 1848. He established that Captain Kennedy gave the £600 to the Orangemen out of his own pocket, in order, as he said himself, to keep them in humour; and he gave their Lordships his solemn assurance that, neither directly nor indirectly, had he given the Orangemen a weapon, or a shilling to buy one. The noble Earl closed his defence by giving their Lordships the satisfactory assurance that Ireland was now more free from sectarian or religious disturbances and agrarian outrages than for a long period, and that there was solid ground for a hope that the social regeneration of that country had at last commenced. He had no objection to the production of all the papers asked for.

The Earl of RODEN defended his conduct; and, after observations from the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Abinger.

LORD STANLEY replied, and expressed his satisfaction at the course of the debate, which fully established the character and honour of Lord Roden as an impartial magistrate.

The motion was then agreed to.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, addressing the Speaker, said that his character had been attacked in another place (the Court of Exchequer, at the late trial there) by an hon. member of that House, the hon. member for Sheffield (Mr. Roebuck), and he begged to ask the Speaker whether there was any mode in accordance with the rules of the House, either by moving the adjournment or otherwise, whereby he could bring the subject forward, and defend himself from the charges made against him?

The SPEAKER said there was no course which he knew of whereby the hon. member could bring the matter before the House.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

LORD J. RUSSELL rose to move—"That, upon Thursday, the 11th day of April next, and every alternate Thursday following, orders of the day have precedence of notices of motions." The noble Lord stated that the object of the motion, which had been agreed to for several sessions, was, that business might be settled earlier in the session than otherwise it could be. Since the resolution had originally been agreed to, the Government had gained little. From 1843 to 1846, they had ten Thursdays; in 1847, eight; in 1848, eighteen; and in 1849, only eight. And private members would have practically as much time as was at all necessary.

MR. HUME moved, as an amendment—"That upon Thursday, the 11th day of April next, and every Thursday following, orders of the day have precedence of notices of motions; but that the right shall not be reserved to Her Majesty's Ministers of placing Government orders at the head of the list." The hon. member declared that really soon there would be no opportunity for individual members bringing forward any matters. (Loud laughter.)

On a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 143 to 47.

On the question that the original resolution pass.

MR. DISRAELI said these motions were portions of a systematic attack on the privileges of a minority (hear, hear), and before this a minority had been the only hope of a suffering community. (Hear, hear.) He could not understand why hon. gentlemen should be so ready to relinquish those privileges which of old had been the greatest boast of that House. (Cheers.)

LORD J. RUSSELL remarked that the practice had prevailed for ten years, and what he now proposed was to take alternate Thursdays earlier in the session, rather than all Thursdays at a later period of the session. He should take the sense of the House on the motion.

SIR R. INGLIS said that, not being one of those who wished to live and die on the floor of the House (laughter), he was in favour of the motion, conceiving it would make the session shorter.

SIR R. PEEL said it certainly was a strange thing to deprive independent members of their opportunities for impeaching the acts of the Administration. (Hear, hear.) But he had a reluctance to oppose the proposition, inasmuch as for some years he had made it himself. (Hear, hear.) However, when he reflected that the Government had indicated an intention to undertake all measures of public importance ("Hear, hear," and laughter), and it appeared that the House were extremely indisposed to attend to individual members on such subjects (Hear, hear), and he conceived that they were better in the hands of the Government—on the whole he would support the motion. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

On a division the numbers were—

For the motion	143
Against it	47
Majority	96

The resolution was accordingly agreed to.

METROPOLITAN GRAND JURIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, in answer to Mr. Forster, that Government intended to introduce into the House of Lords a bill to alter the Grand Jury system for the metropolitan districts.

THE LATE HOSTILITIES BETWEEN DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

In answer to a question from Mr. Sandars, Lord PALMERSTON said that the English Government had proposed to continue the armistice between the Danish and Prussian Governments, and that the Danish Government consented to do so conditionally on the Prussian Government and Central Government of Germany also consenting. There might be some difficulty as to the latter Government, but he was in communication with it. Meantime the armistice would be continued until notice was given.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Australian Colonies Government Bill.

Mr. SCOTT moved that such second reading be postponed until further papers were produced. He contended, at great length, that the measure had been adopted without due deliberation, and that the colonists were averse to being experimented on.

Mr. LABOUCHERE would not, at the present stage of the bill, go into its details; but, after alluding to the fact of Mr. Scott's being retained as paid agent for Port Phillip, denied that he represented accurately the opinions of the Australians. He quoted certain documents in support of this contradiction; and, in reference to the nominee question, defended the Ministerial scheme, alleging that although he certainly preferred two Chambers to one, yet, as it seemed necessary to have one only, it was equally necessary to have a sufficient number of Government nominees to counterpoise the democratic influence there.

Mr. ROEBUCK's objection to the bill was, that it gave power to men who did not derive their authority from the will of the colonists. This bill was the worst of all abortions ever put forth by an incompetent administration. We were taking an irrevocable step, and one which would for the future be the continual source of discontent and quarrel; whereas we ought to give the Australians really free institutions, instead of a government by the clerks of the Colonial-office. He wished to understand why different measures were doled out to Australia and to the Cape? The influence of the Colonial-office was a mildew upon the colonies.

Lord J. RUSSELL had never heard a speech so full of blunders as that of Mr. Roebuck; who, moreover, was really asking the House to set at naught the opinion of the Australians, and to force its own idea of a Constitution upon them. The attacks in which it was the fashion with Mr. Roebuck and others like him to assail the Colonial Office, were, in truth, attempts to dispute the power of the Crown. The "clerks" had literally nothing to do with any matters of decision. The object of Ministers, in bringing in the present bill, which was provisional in its nature, was to give increased weight to the opinion of the colonies. The people of Australia would certainly not be satisfied with the species of constitution which had been sent to the Cape; and, though he (Lord J. Russell) preferred two chambers to one, it was for the Australians to decide the question. After defending the Colonial Office from Mr. Roebuck's attack, and declaring that the bill had been drawn with great care, he should ask the House to read the bill a second time.

Mr. F. PEEL had no objection to the greater part of the measure, and especially approved of the principle of popular institutions, but he wished to see two distinct and independent chambers. He could not admit that the colonists had expressed an unmistakable opinion upon this part of the question. He would desire an upper chamber, to which, in order to prevent the swamping of small states by larger ones, each state, without regard to its population, should send an equal number of representatives.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH objected to the bill as not giving the Australians a power to frame their own constitution, but as being a hybrid scheme for sending them a bad constitution, and telling them to mend it.

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTAY warmly opposed the bill.

Mr. MANGLES supported the bill, though he had objections to details. Mr. HUME was disposed to rely rather upon the declarations of Ministers than upon the words of the bill as it stood at present. He objected to the clauses relative to the Church. But he was anxious to forward the bill, and recommended its being revised and made self-complete.

Mr. HAWES admitted that the mass of the colonies preferred two chambers to one, but said that each colony had a right to expect that no important alteration in its constitution should be made without consulting its own representative body. He was indisposed to vary any of the provisions of the bill; and, in answer to previous speakers, he defended the system under which picked men were sent out from England to fill important colonial offices.

Mr. VERNON SMITH said that all the satisfaction the colonies had expressed amounted to this—that they were glad to have as much as they could get. He condemned the construction of the single Chamber, but said that the people of England were much more interested in the colonial questions of military expenditure and of transportation.

Mr. ADDERLEY adduced an instance in which Lord Grey had completely misunderstood an opinion from a colonial governor, and supported Mr. Vernon Smith's statement as to the limited satisfaction expressed by the colonies.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES said that so large and liberal a concession had never been made to any of our colonies. He recommended a general Australian Confederation, especially for the purpose of treating waste lands upon a uniform system, without which emigration would be discouraged.

Mr. WYLD contended for giving the colonies a home representation. Mr. STANFORD made a Protectionist speech, charging Ministers with abandoning an ancient and wise system. The impatience of the House brought the hon. member to an early conclusion.

The bill was then read a second time.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND).

The Party Processions (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide compensation to tenants for improvements effected by them, in certain cases, and to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. He mentioned the various attempts which had previously been made to legislate for the above purpose. The bill which he now wished to bring in was in material points the same as a bill he introduced in 1848. It was most simple and easy of comprehension; but he should not go into a detail of the measure, preferring that it should be in the hands of members. Among other clauses it contained provisions that ejectment for non-payment of rent should apply to tenants from year to year, and against the prevalent custom of carrying crops away on Sunday or by night.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said that if this bill went to destroy tenant-right in Ulster, it would meet with the greatest hostility. He regretted the tenant agitation in Ireland, and still more that the Presbyterian clergymen were taking the lead in it, and he cited some of their language with great disapprobation, especially an expression of one of them, who had declared at a public meeting that "God had not only made his own people farmers, but had given them their farms in perpetuity."

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL expressed satisfaction at the prospect of the bill. Colonel DUNNE expressed similar feelings, and hoped that the bill would be discussed when the majority of Irish members were present.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that the bill would not affect tenant-right in Ulster. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of the fifth annual general report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, and to confirm the proceedings in the matter of the common wood inclosure.—Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Railways Abandonment Bill, the object of which was to provide for the dissolution of companies by vesting powers for that purpose in the railway department of the Board of Trade.

Lord Beaumont, the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Langdale approved of the principle of the measure, but objected to the details.

Lord MONTAGUE recommended that the bill be referred to a select committee. The Earl GRANVILLE acquiesced. The bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Earl of GLENALL laid on the table a Bill to Facilitate the Transfer of Lands in Ireland, which was read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE INCOME-TAX.

Lord J. RUSSELL (in answer to Mr. Henley) said that there was no intention of altering the income-tax.

THE AGRICULTURISTS AND THE POOR-LAW.

Mr. DISRAELI, in pursuance of his notice, moved for a committee of the whole House, to consider such a revision of the Poor-laws as might mitigate the distress of the agricultural interest. He represented the condition of that interest as even darker than when Parliament, at its meeting, refused to recognise agricultural distress. He stated the abiding belief on his side of the House that such distress had been caused by recent legislation, and that the best remedy for it would be the re-imposition of Protection (a belief which, in time, he said, the whole House would share); but, he added, it was not well that the House should become a mere debating society; and after the division on the Address, it was clear that a large majority in both Houses would not, at present, disturb the legislation in question. It was, therefore, necessary to look to the next best remedy, the adaptation of the system of taxation to the altered circumstances of the agriculturist. The latter demanded two things—equality with his fellow-subject, and, in his own market, equality with the foreigner. From the time that the Free-traders had resolved that the soil of England should compete unassisted with all the other soils of the world, they had lost all right to go into questions of rent and profits, as between owners and occupiers, although it used to be believed in the House, and it was still so in the country, that, as all our institutions spring from the land, a statesman ought to take care of the territorial population. Certain parties considered land as merely a "raw material," possessing no political importance; but these parties had never dared to answer the question, why it should not receive the protection extended to other raw material. He stated that the class whom he now sought to uphold contained 250,000 landowners, who averaged but £240 a year, and who yet were taunted as "aristocrats." He then proceeded to consider the Poor-law, which he said was either a matter of police or a social duty, and in neither case ought to be charged, as it was, upon one kind of property only, the vast majority of

the property of the country not fulfilling its duty in either respect. Denying that any of the land in Ireland or Scotland, and much of the land in England, was inherited or acquired subject to poor-rate, and introducing a personal allusion to Lord John Russell, as the son of a great house which had certainly not so inherited, and denying also that such subjection, if it existed, were just, the hon. member reminded the House that land, if so charged, had also been under other and concurrent laws, which gave it a countervailing value. He then stated the substance of the resolutions he proposed to submit in committee. The first resolution he would propose, in case the House should go into committee, was that from the 25th of March the management charges for the poor in the United Kingdom should be taken from real property, and furnished from the general revenue of the country. This sum he calculated would amount to £1,500,000. The second resolution would deal with all those rates raised by the machinery of the Poor-law, but which had nothing to do with the maintenance of the poor—the registration of births, the jury list, the burgess list, the nuisances and sanitary charges, &c. These aggregate miscellaneous rates, amounting to £500,000 for England, and £700,000 for the United Kingdom, he proposed, by his second resolution, should in future be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. By his third resolution he would propose that the charge for the casual poor of the United Kingdom should also be transferred to the Consolidated Fund. These three propositions, he contended, were just, and essentially practicable; and the balance in the exchequer, of which the Chancellor had boasted, would admit of the relief demanded. It was of the greatest importance that these propositions should be affirmed, in order to show the country the intention of Parliament to commence a new era of legislation. The hon. member concluded his speech by appealing to Lord John Russell to redeem the pledge given on the first night of session that he would give his most favourable attention to any moderate practical plan that might be submitted for the mitigation of agricultural distress; and he appealed to the House not to meet his proposition with a ruthless opposition, but to receive it in a spirit that would teach the people not to despair of the institutions of the country.

The motion was seconded by Col. SIBTHORP.

Sir G. GREY rejoiced that the mountains which had been prophesied in so many county meetings had resulted in so harmless a proposition as that of Mr. Disraeli. It was a great kindness to the farmers to remove from their minds the impression that Protection could be restored. It was equally kind towards the House to save its time from wasting in useless discussions, by admitting the hopelessness of any reversal of its recent commercial measures. The hon. member had based his demands upon an assumption of agricultural distress. In proof of that assumption, he had alleged that since the date of the last poor-law returns, on the 5th of January last, a great increase had taken place in the cost of pauperism. That allegation was altogether fallacious. Distress, the hon. baronet would not deny to exist; but he denied that it had increased. The returns of crime and pauperism were the best tests, and both concurred in proving that destitution had diminished since 1848. To establish this point, Sir G. Grey quoted many documents, comprising reports from the Middlesex and Quarter Sessions; and from poor-law authorities in Ireland and Scotland. In passing on to the proposition of Mr. Disraeli, the hon. baronet signalled the important omission of any reference to the law of settlement. This law, as it existed, he admitted to bear heavily against the landed interest, and recommended the subject to the attention of those who had constituted themselves the protectors of British industry. The proposals that were made were founded upon a confusion of all descriptions of real property with the landed interest. Difficulties had always stood in the way of fairly rating personal and trading properties. These difficulties were still insurmountable. But the burdens complained of were decreasing. Since 1813, the amount raised for the poor and county rates had diminished by nearly a million, while the population upon whom it was assessed had expanded from ten to seventeen millions, and the value of the real property chargeable had increased from fifty to ninety-one millions. Of this, the land bore a rated value of only forty-three millions. The rest consisted of houses, railways, and various other forms of realised property. Land had nevertheless not decreased in absolute, but only in relative value, and, as was thus proved, had in no degree gone out of cultivation. These figures disposed of the allegation of injustice to the land in the incidence of local taxation. Sir G. Grey then commented upon Mr. Disraeli's several proposals. Instead of a million and a half, the establishment charges of England were last year only £700,000. If this was withdrawn from local checks, considerable danger of extravagance would be incurred. Much the same might be said of the other charges included in the propositions. But on this point the hon. baronet would not, on the instant, declare what the Government might determine when they came to decide what was to be done with the surplus revenue. He denied, however, that they differed materially in principle from other items of local taxation. The charge for the relief of the casual poor, it was highly inexpedient to remove from the local control which had effected recently a considerable economy in its distribution. Altogether, he characterised the propositions as narrow and immature. They would purchase, at a cost of much trouble and complication, a relief not exceeding threepence in the pound on the aggregate rates. Even this modicum of benefit would be monopolised by the landowner. The hon. baronet concluded by challenging Mr. Disraeli to reveal a little more of the threatened series—whose first member had turned out so inauspiciously, and asked what had become of his sinking fund and the *ad valorem* duty.

The Hon. Mr. CHARLES WILKES supported the motion, but thought Mr. Disraeli was prejudicing the interests of his constituents by coming before the House in *formid pauperis*, when he might have come as a creditor defrauded of his rights. Mr. ANDERSON (who had given notice of an amendment upon Mr. Disraeli's motion) made a long speech, supported by a number of documents, to prove, from the details of taxation, that Mr. Disraeli's statement as to the burdens upon land were unfounded.

Mr. SEYMOUR said that farmers were not in the habit of talking treason, but, in these times, you must not look for any romantic feelings, for a sense of loyalty now was closely connected with a sense of well-being. The farming interest had felt itself oppressed, and had so spoken.

After some observations from Mr. Rice and Mr. Hobhouse against, and Sir J. Tyrrell, in favour of, the resolutions,

Lord J. MANNERS supported the motion, and objected to Sir G. Grey's statistics of crime; which, however, he said, showed that agriculturists in distress were less turbulent than manufacturers in the same condition. He defended Protectionists against inconsistency in trying to get an instalment of the justice due to them. He supported the details of Mr. Disraeli's plan, especially urging the injustice of casting the relief of the casual poor—by which he meant vagrants, who were chiefly from large towns—upon the poor-rates. He concluded by hoping that the resolutions would be passed in committee, and that this and the sister kingdom would unite in gratitude for a common justice.

Mr. BAILEY denied the existence of great agricultural distress, and said that he knew, of his own knowledge, that many tenant-farmers were even now working at a profit. Nor had the fee of the land been depreciated. But the loss of the Corn-law was no justification for these propositions, if they were not just without that loss. He taunted the Protectionists with not being able to identify the country interest, and supposed they would soon be claiming men as belonging to it simply because they lived in the *Hay-market* or *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*—an epigram which was received with murmurs. He then argued that the propositions were entirely for the benefit of the landowners, to the exclusion of the occupiers; upon which ground he should oppose the motion.

Mr. DAUMOND supported the motion, but declared its object was nothing to what his party meant to have. It would require the united powers of mystification of Mr. Bright and Mr. Disraeli to persuade the farmers that they were not distressed. They were distressed, and they had been betrayed; and they were also sneered at, and mocked, and told they did not understand agricultural chemistry; when their very accusers—the Manchester School—knew no more of the nature of their own figments and pigments than their wooden blocks, and, besides, made such flimsy articles that nothing but their miserable cheapness procured them a sale. Drawing a gloomy picture of the results of Free-Trade measures, which he characterised as "class legislation," and explaining that you cannot shut up a farm as you can a cotton-mill, and work it only three days in the week, he asserted that a duty ought to be charged upon every foreign import, and until that was imposed, and the Englishman allowed to cultivate what he pleased, there would be no peace. The struggle must come between wealth and life.

Captain PELHAM opposed the motion.

The debate was then adjourned until Thursday. On the report of the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill, Sir WILLIAM VERNER moved the omission of certain words.

Sir GEORGE GREY briefly resisted the alteration, as it would put an end to innocent processions.

Mr. GREGAN said that the late disaster would not have occurred but for the misconduct of the Ribbonmen. He called upon the Government, by adopting the alterations, to put down all kinds of processions whatever; but cries of "divide" being again raised, the motion was then withdrawn; and the report agreed to.

Mr. P. WOOD obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable persons who refuse, on religious grounds, to be sworn, to take an affirmation.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

ABUSES ON BOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS.

In answer to Mr. Divett, Mr. HAWES said that the Government had not yet received official intelligence of the disgusting practices alleged to have been carried on in the barque *Indian*, but that the attention of the Colonisation Commissioners had been called to the circumstance, and he had seen the chairman that morning on the subject. Inquiries would be instituted, and the commissioners were instructed to enforce the severest penalties if the accounts in the newspapers should turn out to be correct.

Mr. DIVETT said, that a knowledge of that fact would be of great service, as many persons on the point of emigration were inclined to alter their intention.

INSOLVENT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. MOFFATT moved the second reading of the Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill.

Sir G. GREY, although favourable to the principles of the bill, feared that it would be rendering members liable to oppression and injustice. He could not, therefore, recommend the House to adopt it.

Mr. GOSBURN and Mr. NAPIER also objected to the measure; and on a division there were—

For the second reading	..	..	..	..	34
Against it	..	..	..	..	73
Majority against the bill	..	..	..	..	—39

The bill was consequently thrown out.

RATING OF SMALL TENEMENTS.

Mr. HALSEY moved the second reading of the Small Tenements Rating Bill, the object of which was to give a general permissive power to vestries to charge the poor and highway rates on the owners, and not the occupiers, of tenements valued at £6 and under, and thus save rural parishes from having to apply to Parliament for local acts.

Mr. P. SCROPE objected to the measure, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. BAILEY gave his sanction to the principle of the bill.

After a short discussion, in which Sir J. Pakington, Captain Bennet, Mr. S. Adair, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Slaney, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Henley, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bright, and Sir G. Grey took part, the House divided—

For the second reading	..	..	..	..	182
Against it	..	..	..	..	2
Majority	..	..	..	..	—180

The bill was read a second time.

PLURALITIES.

Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of the Benefices in Plurality Bill, the object of which, he said, was to render the existing law more stringent. He proposed to include Ireland in the operation of the bill.

Sir G. GREY had no objection to the principle of the bill. He was of opinion that the law with respect to pluralities was in a very defective state. But he trusted the hon. member would postpone the committee of the bill in order to afford time for considering the alterations which he (Sir G. Grey) wished to make in it.

Sir E. INGLIS desired to know what were the real intentions of the Government relative to this measure?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he hoped to introduce a bill on the subject of pluralities; and therefore, while assenting to the second reading of the measure before the House, he wished its committee to be postponed.

The bill was read a second time, and the committee on it was fixed for the 30th of March.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the second reading of the Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, the principle of which was to give magistrates the power of summary conviction for petty larcenies at and under 1s. in value.

Mr. M'CULLAGH opposed the motion; but postponed the division, which he intended to take on the principle of the bill, to a future stage.

The bill was read a second time, after a short discussion.

On the motion of Mr. SOTHERON, the Tenant at Rack Rent Relief Bill, the object of which was to relieve the occupiers from the expense of building lunatic asylums, was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

WAR MEDALS.

The Duke of RICHMOND called the attention of the House to the award of medals for actions by sea and land, from 1794 to 1814, in pursuance of the general orders of the Admiralty and Horse Guards. He considered that there ought to have been a fuller distribution.

Lord GREY said their Lordships' House was not the place to discuss the subject. The Government had been guided in what they had done by the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he had acted upon the principle of giving medals only to those regiments whose superior officers had been decorated by the Sovereign at the time of the war.

After a few words from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY and the Earl of COLCHESTER, the subject dropped.

RAILWAY ABANDONMENT BILL.

On the motion of the Earl of GRANVILLE the order of the day for the House resolving itself into committee on this bill was discharged, in order that that bill might be referred to a select committee.

THE POOR-LAW (IRELAND.)

The Earl of DESART rose to move the following resolutions:—1. That under the provisions of the existing Poor-law, the resources of many districts have been found utterly inadequate for the support of the population; and that while the act has thus failed to accomplish its purpose, it has produced bankruptcy and ruin in some districts, has driven capital out of the country, and has enfeebled and paralysed the efforts of both farmers and landlords. 2. That it is the opinion of this House that these mischiefs have resulted from the extension of the Poor-law of 1838, and the adoption of a system of out-door relief at that time not contemplated; and it is further their opinion that no permanent system for the relief of the poor can be carried out in Ireland safely and beneficially to receivers or payers without a return to the principle of the original law, by a strict application of in-door relief to all classes of paupers.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the motion.

After some discussion the noble Earl withdrew his motion, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Sir MONTAGU CHOLMELEY said, he had intended to have asked leave this evening to bring in a Bill to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and ecclesiastical bodies, sole and corporate, lessors of estates held for a term of years or on lives, to commute their interest therein for an annual rent-charge (either fixed money payment or corn rent), and to appropriate, at their discretion, the whole or a part of such payment, for the augmentation of the livings of the parish in which such estate is situated. Since, however, he had given notice of his intention, he had seen the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in which certain recommendations were made to the Government, on the matters which the Bill he contemplated embraced. If the Government intended to bring in any Bill this session, founded on those recommendations, he (Sir M. Cholmeley) would rather leave the subject in the hands of the Government, who were much more capable of handling it than he was; and, if such was their intention, he would withdraw the motion.

Sir G. GREY said the Government had it in contemplation to bring in a bill partly founded on the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and which he thought would embrace the objects of the hon. member's motion.

THE AGRICULTURISTS AND POOR-LAW ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion was resumed by Mr. A. STAFFORD, who advocated the necessity of Protection, or of some other measures being taken to relieve the agricultural distress alleged to prevail in this country.

Sir J. GRAHAM strongly opposed the motion, and advocated Free-Trade views. Mr. GLADSTONE supported Mr. Disraeli's motion.

Sir R. PEEL followed in opposition to the motion. He contended for the necessity of maintaining the present system of commercial policy, and condemned the proposition of Mr. Disraeli as impracticable for any good.

Lord J. RUSSELL went into the consideration of the proposed resolutions in all their bearings *seriatim*, showing that they would not benefit the parties alleged to be distressed, viz. the tenant farmers; for a very large proportion of the two millions which the hon. gentleman proposed to transfer to the Consolidated Fund would go to relieve other real property than the land, while the transfer would be attended with consequences in the general operation of the Poor-law which it would be most inadvisable to incur. He should give his most firm opposition to the motion.

Mr. DISRAELI having replied, the House divided.

The numbers were—	..	..	..	..	..
For the motion	..	..	..	..	252
Against it	..	..	..	..	273
Majority for Ministers	..	..	..	..	—21

Adjourned.

GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the Surrey magistrates, the members for the county and the principal gentry, and a number of ladies.

BEGGING LETTER IMPOSTURES.—In a paragraph which appeared in the Supplement of the 9th inst., relative to begging letter impostures, and which stated that a party had endeavoured to obtain sums of money by offering for acceptance a little religious book called a "Picture of Grace," we are requested by the author to state that he does not believe that there was any imposture practised, or intended to be practised, by the person alluded to; and that he had given her the fullest permission to dispose of as many of his little work as she could, for the case in which she was interested.

MUNIFICENT FOUNDATION OF A RAGGED SCHOOL.—Some short time back, the friends of a ragged school, who had fitted up one of the arches of the South-Western Railway, near Lambeth-walk, as a place of instruction to the poor ragged children, applied to Mr. Beaufoy, the eminent distiller of South Lambeth, to subscribe towards a fund to erect a suitable edifice. Mr. Beaufoy so far complied with their request that, at his sole expense, he has erected, in Doughty-street, Lambeth, at a cost of upwards of £3000, a magnificent building, covering an area of 1230 square yards, calculated to afford ample room for the instruction of 1000 children.

THE MINT.—An account of supplies remaining in the Mint, and of sums advanced out of the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for the coinage of silver and copper moneys, has just been issued. The total assets remaining in the Mint at the end of 1848 amounted to £145,552 8s. 5d. The total amount of sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion in 1849 was £150,000. The purchase value of the silver bullion and old defective coin purchased by the Mint in 1849 was £163,605 12s. 3d., the Mint value of which was £132,072 2s. 3d. The total loss on the purchase of worn coin was £13,150 2s. 7d. The amount of seigniorage was £16 12s. 7d. The light and defective silver coin withdrawn from circulation, purchased at its nominal value, of the Bank of England, in 1849, amounted to £135,100, the Mint value of which was £121,949 17s. 4d., making a loss on the purchase of £13,150 2s. 7d. The amount of silver and copper coin delivered by the moneymen into the Mint-offices, in 1849, amounted respectively to £119,592 and £1792. The cash received for the sale of British silver and copper coin amounted, in 1849, to £108,471 17s. 6d. The sums paid into the Exchequer from cash received for coin in repayment in advances for bullion amounted to £120,000.

At a Court of Sewers, held on Tuesday in the City, the salary of the medical officer was fixed, by a majority of 27 to 20, at £500 per annum.



EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER IN HAGUE-STREET, NEW YORK.

TERRIFIC STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred on the 4th instant, at New York, by the explosion of a boiler of a steam-engine in a machine shop, crushing the building, which was six stories high, into a vast mass of ruins in less than one minute. About fifty persons, it is said, were killed and sixty wounded, by this awful catastrophe, the building being occupied by several workmen. The accident occurred in the large machine shop and printing-press manufactory of A. B. Taylor and Co., 3, Hague-street, which had just been supplied with a new boiler for the steam-engine. It was located in the basement of the building. At about half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the boiler exploded, the force passing upward and outward towards the street. Bystanders say they never saw a wreck so complete; the walls, floors, large timbers, and roof lay in one immense pile, all on fire, and seething, smoking, and steaming beneath the flood of water poured upon them. The *New York Weekly Herald*, in its account, makes the following extraordinary statement:—"As soon as the explosion took place, we are informed by persons who witnessed the catastrophe, that the whole building, which was six stories in height, was actually lifted from its foundation to a height of six feet, and, when it reached that elevation, it tumbled down, crushing in its ruins a vast number." It then goes on:—"So great was the force of the explosion, that fragments of the building were scattered in every direction; the windows in the neighbourhood were broken; and a large portion of the front wall of the fated building was thrown with tremendous power into the houses opposite. In fact, the building was completely wrecked, hardly one brick being left standing on another, with the exception of a solitary piece of wall, eight or ten feet high, as if to indicate what had been. So dreadful was the explosion, that the windows in several houses in Pearl-street were broken. Even the sashes of 351 were smashed. A gentleman, who was looking on at the time, informed us that the explosion was like the reports of two cannons fired in quick succession one after the other. Doubtless, the second report was the crash of the falling ruins. Immediately after the explosion, fire burst from the promiscuous heap of bricks and beams, and human bodies were seen with legs and arms sticking out—some of them dead, some living. The fire alarm for the district was first given, and then a general alarm, which brought the firemen from all parts of the city to the scene of desolation." Some plied the engines, while others assisted to get out as many as possible of those who were under the ruins. In a short time the fire was so far subdued that the firemen could work more effectually in removing the bricks and timbers; and towards ten o'clock there was scarcely any flame issuing from the wreck: but the heat was very great, and the great difficulty to be avoided was lest those beneath the pile should be either drowned or scalded; while on the other hand they might be burnt to death by the fire; and but little could be done to save those still living, until the fire was completely brought under.

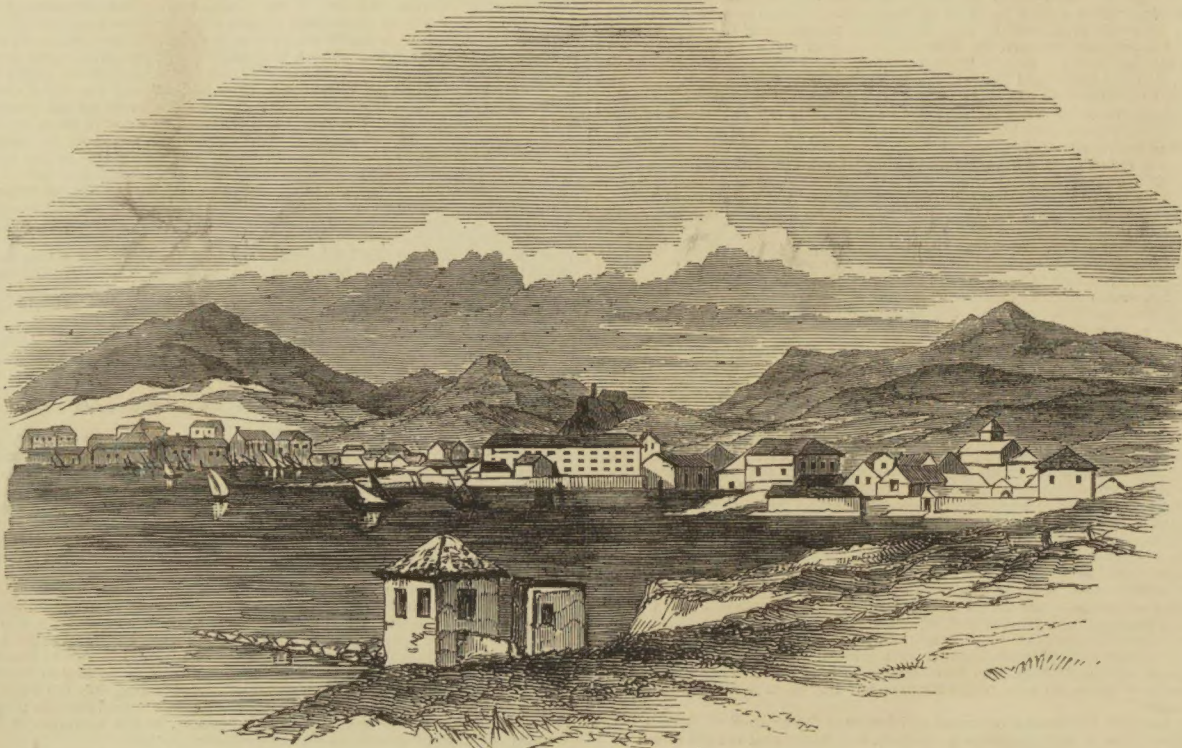
MICA BAY.

This romantic Bay is the principal mining establishment on the British side of the Lake Superior, and has excited a good deal of attention of late from the Indians taking forcible possession of it, on the ground that no equivalent was given them by the Provincial Government.

Perhaps it is as well that the miners had no arms; for, had they anticipated any such attack, and been prepared, no one, who has read Buxton's "Life in the

Far West," can for a moment doubt that the result would have been very serious.

The Quebec Mining Company will resume operations in spring next; and, as



THE PIRÆUS, AT ATHENS.

it is said they have a most valuable mine, it is to be hoped that the exports of copper from the British side of the lake will soon equal that from the American, which this year exceeds in value one million sterling.

The island of Michipikoten, belonging to the same company, is rich in both silver and native copper, and is soon to be colonised, and the mines tested. We are indebted to a Quebec Subscriber for the accompanying Sketch of Mica.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RETRENCHMENT.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a committee from each of their departments at Somerset House to assemble and report upon the merits of a plan to unite the Record Offices into one, by which great and unnecessary labour, as well as £3000 annual expense, will be saved to the country.

PURSEURS' ACCOUNTS AND SOMERSET HOUSE.—In consequence of the great pressure of business at Somerset House examining pursers' accounts, it is reported that their Lordships are about to appoint all the unemployed clerks of the navy in that department.

ROYAL MARINES, WOOLWICH.—An order has been promulgated for the reduction of the strength of this branch of the service to the extent of ten companies, each company consisting of one captain, two subalterns, five sergeants, five corporals, three drummers, and 76 privates, making a total of 30 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers, 30 drummers, and 760 privates, including 150 of the marine artillery. The present strength of the Royal Marine corps at the four grand divisions, including those afloat and on the recruiting service, is 700 over the full complement; consequently, the reduction now announced will not greatly reduce the efficiency of the divisions, as the men are not to be discharged at once, but the reduction will take place by the discharges in the usual course, or as casualties and deaths occur. The reduction will be most felt by the officers, as the number stated will cease immediately from the performance of active duties. It has given great satisfaction to this corps to know that instead of the ten junior captains being placed on the half-pay list, ten of the senior captains are to be allowed to retire on full pay.

Letters from on board the *Arrogant* steam frigate, one of the vessels of the squadron at present at Lisbon, describe the resignation of their gallant commander, Captain Fitzroy, as a calamity, as he was so highly beloved by his officers and crew. The esteemed officer was so pleased with his officers and men as to remain two months longer in the command than he intended, in the hope that his health would have been so far restored as would have prevented the separation which has now taken place, to the deep regret of all parties.

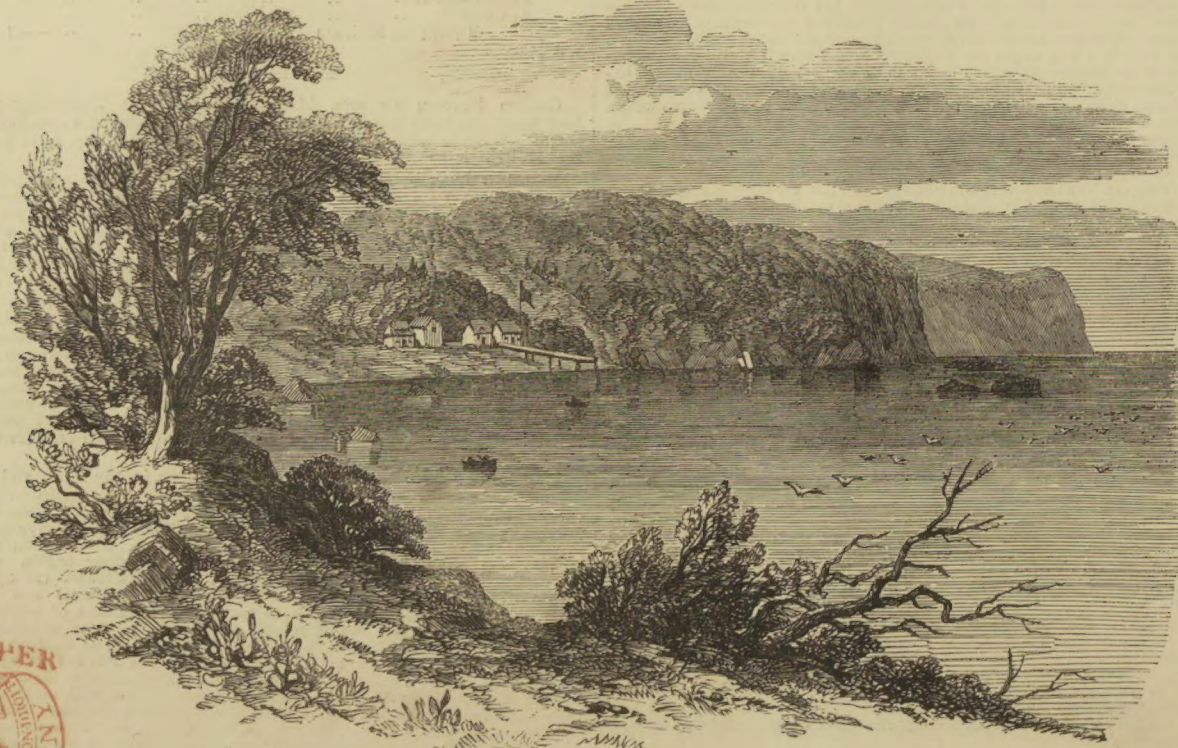
THE ARMY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1850-51.—It appears by the estimates of effective and non-effective army services, from the 1st of April, 1850, to the 31st of March, 1851, issued on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons, that the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of the troops in the East Indies) for the ensuing year, is 99,128. The estimate for the charge of her Majesty's land forces for service at home and abroad, is £4,540,995. Five regiments of cavalry and twenty-four of infantry are employed in the East Indies. The charge of these regiments, and of the East India *dépôts* at Maldstone and Chatham, is defrayed by the East India Company, and this amount (£978,565), deducted from the above, makes the sum to be provided, £3,562,430.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—It is now decided that the *Baboo* and *Plarminigan* sailing-vessels will be commanded by captains, and the *Eider* and *Free-trade* screw propeller steam-vessels, by lieutenants.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We learn that Mr. Grinnell, one of the merchant shipowners of New York, and formerly a member of Congress, has augmented his former subscription of 5000 dollars towards the fitting-out of an expedition to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin's party, to the princely donation of 15,000 dollars. It is intended that two small vessels of 160 and of 60 tons respectively shall proceed to Barrow's Straits, in May next; and it is calculated that the cost of such an expedition will not be more than 25,000 dollars.

ATHENS AND THE PIRÆUS.

In one sense the day of Greece is over. She can never again exercise political influence in Europe, except in the case of her becoming, through the capriciousness of the great Powers, a bone of contention she can never again send forth



MICA BAY, ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

conquering fleets from the Piræus, nor exert, in any respect, the aggrandizing spirit which once rendered it so troublesome a neighbour. Her army is insignificant; the largest ship in her fleet is a corvette; and as to her finances, the less said about them the better. But, in another sense, the day of Greece will never be over. While men continue to possess thinking minds, and the capability of appreciating the beauty of intellectual excellence, they must hold Greece in high and reverent admiration. We derive from that land the first inklings of (profane) poetic and historical composition; the rudiments of the fine arts; the principles of law and philosophy. Look where we will on the paths of genius, we find them all leading us back to that one country, and, with scarcely an exception, to one favoured city of that country. That city it is which has lately been undergoing the penalties of blockade by our squadron, and of which some description may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The names of places are nearly all as they were in the ancient days. Even where a modern name has been introduced the people frequently repudiate it, and fall back on the classical designation. About Athens all has been clearly made out and the sites identified. The three harbours are still there—the Piræus, the Munychia, and the Phalerum; of which the first only is serviceable. The Piræus is not large, but it is very snug. The entrance is particularly narrow, so that the channel for ships of considerable burden has had to be marked out by stone piers. On the shores of the harbour is a considerable town, comprising many good houses, as well as branches of the consular establishments, and the unfailing Lazaretto. The view we give is taken from the rising ground, near the outer mouth of the harbour; in the distance are seen the prominent features of Athens itself, viz. the Acropolis and Lycabettus; while Pnyx and Pentelcus bound the prospect. The Piræus is about five or six miles from Athens, and it is not very long since this distance was rendered inconsiderable by the running of an omnibus between the two stations. Now this service is performed by cabs, of which there is an abundance. The cabmen afford, in their persons, a very good specimen of the national character; and no stranger can converse with them during the journey up to Athens, without perceiving symptoms of the Hellenic stamp. The most ragged charioteer is perfectly well-informed, though probably loose-principled, on political matters; and some will even discuss philological questions. In passing up the road, considerable remains of the celebrated "long walls" are to be perceived, which used in olden time to connect the city with the Piræus, and which were so important as a defensive work.

THE QUEEN'S AVENUE AT WINDSOR.—Just before the departure of the Court from Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, a new avenue of trees was planted in the Home Park, leading from the Royal residence to the terminus of the London and Windsor Railway, in Datchet-lane, which is situated just beyond the walls of the Park. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Royal children, and a numerous party, was present at the ceremony of planting the trees, of which there are between thirty and forty. The first tree was planted by her Majesty close to Datchet-lane. The Prince Consort, the Royal children, and the visitors present also planted one each until the required number was completed. By means of the private drive which has been formed, her Majesty can now proceed from the Castle, through the Royal domain, to the railway terminus, without having to travel more than a hundred yards on a public road.



SUSPENSION-BRIDGE ACROSS THE DNEIPEP, AT KIEFF, IN RUSSIA

GREAT SUSPENSION-BRIDGE IN RUSSIA

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited in St. Petersburg by the exhibition of a remarkable model of a Suspension-Bridge across the river Dnieper, at Kieff, one of the principal cities of Russia. This model was made in London, where it was exhibited to most of the principal engineers and architects. It has been put up in one of the grand saloons of the Winter Palace; and it was formally presented to his Imperial Majesty on his *fête* day, the 18th of December, by Mr. Vignoles, the English engineer, from whose designs, and under whose immediate direction, this Bridge is now constructing.

The Dnieper is one of the largest rivers in the Russian Empire; rising in the vicinity of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, it enters the Black Sea to the eastward of Odessa. In a broad geographical sense the Dnieper may be considered as the ancient boundary between Russia Proper, or Muscovy, and the great kingdom of Poland, which once extended westward nearly to the giant mountains of Bohemia, southward to the Carpathians, and northward to the Baltic.

The principal city watered by the Dnieper in its long course to the sea is Kieff, celebrated in history as the first spot whereon Christianity was planted among the barbarous hordes then leading a nomadic life over the steppes of Russia; well known also as an important military frontier post, alternately possessed by the Poles and by the Muscovites; and at present rising into great importance as the capital of the south of Russia.

Kieff is most picturesquely situated on the right or southern shore of the Dnieper; it covers a great extent of space, with numerous public buildings crowning the many heights of the undulating ground on which the city is built. Among these the number of churches is remarkably conspicuous, especially the far-famed "Lavra," said in the romances of the middle ages to be approachable only through the "Golden Gates of Kieff." The general aspect of the city is very striking, and the impression on a traveller from the western parts of Europe is that which he would expect to receive on first viewing some Asiatic capital.

The commercial part of the town, called the *Podol*, lies on a low plain at the western extremity; the rest of Kieff is elevated from 200 to 300 and even 400 feet above the level, overlooking all the left or northern shores of the Dnieper, which are low and flat marshes, extending for many leagues above and below Kieff, and from one to two leagues wide. In the spring the whole becomes a lake as the waters rise, and the only approach from the north into Kieff is along a causeway raised above the level of the floods. It is from the end of this causeway that the Suspension-Bridge is thrown across the Dnieper to the foot of the steep acclivities on the right bank. The river, which for several leagues above has spread through numerous lateral channels, here unites into one deep bed, and presents the narrowest passage. This passage is, however, still half an English mile in breadth; the depth of water in a dry autumn being upwards of thirty feet in the stream-way, and sometimes more than fifty feet after the melting of the snows in spring. Over this chasm, which once



RUSSIAN BULLOCK CARTS.

formed the barrier for Poland against the invasions of the Muscovite, the necessity of internal communication, and the general march of improvement, has called for the erection of a permanent Bridge; and, with enlightened policy, the Emperor of Russia ordered such a Bridge to be constructed.

The soil of the bed of the river being wholly of sand, and the current often changing its channel, considerable difficulties present themselves; while the tremendous breaking up of the ice after winter, followed by the melting of the snows in the more northern districts, swell the stream to an extent scarcely comprehensible to the inhabitants of Great Britain. It became, therefore, a necessary condition that the number of piers of any bridge to be built there should be the fewest possible, with the largest openings between them. Hence, it seemed most natural that, within given limits of expense, the principle of a Suspension-Bridge should be preferred; and the designs were so prepared accordingly, and submitted to his Imperial Majesty. On Mr. Vignoles's urgent recommendation, the use of wire ropes as the means of suspension was negatived, and the adoption of wrought-iron chains, with broad, flat links, was decided on. Such was the system employed for the Menai and Conway bridges in Wales, by Telford; at several places in England, and also in Hungary, at Pesth, across the Danube, by Tierney Clarke. All these bridges, however, have but one central opening; the Suspension-Bridge at Kieff has four principal openings, each of 440 feet, and two side openings of 225 feet each, and also a passage of 50 feet on the right shore, spanned by a swivel bridge, opening for the passage of the steamboats and other river craft. There are, therefore, five suspension piers in the river—one mooring abutment on the left bank, another mooring abutment on the Kieff side of the stream (which, on account of the passage for boats beyond it, is actually an island of masonry in the river), and an abutment for the swivel bridge on the right bank. Each of these has required a coffer-dam of unusual size, particularly the two last mentioned.

The architecture of the river piers is rather novel, and of a striking character, harmonising with that used in the extensive range of first-class fortresses which crown the heights of Kieff. The ways through the piers have a clear breadth of 28 feet, and a height of 35 feet to the soffit of the semicircular arches. The platform has nearly 53 feet of extreme breadth, of which 35 feet is exclusively devoted to the carriage-way. The platform is suspended from four chains, all on the same horizontal plane, two on each side of the road; the footpaths project beyond the chains, and are carried by cantilevers round the piers exteriorly; so that the foot-passengers are completely separated from the horsemen and carriages.

The chains are composed of links 12 feet long, and each weighing about 4 cwt. Eight links form the breadth of each chain; the total length measured along their curves being about four English miles.

For the swivel bridge, the iron employed therein is almost exclusively malleable. The bridge is moved horizontally (on the same principle that locomotive engines are sent round on the large turn-tables at a railway station), and by the efforts

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.—Second Sunday in Lent. St. Matthias. Duke of Cambridge born, 1774.
 MONDAY, Feb. 25.—Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.
 TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—Hare hunting ends. John Kemble died, 1823.
 WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—Sun rises 6h. 52m., sets 5h. 34m.
 THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Twilight ends at 7h. 28m.
 FRIDAY, March 1.—St. David.
 SATURDAY, March 2.—St. Chad. John Wesley died, 1791.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M No Tide	M h m 0 20	M h m 0 50	M h m 1 20	M h m 1 45	M h m 2 10	M h m 2 35
	A h m 0 30	A h m 1 00	A h m 1 30	A h m 2 00	A h m 2 25	A h m 2 50
	M h m 0 40	M h m 1 10	M h m 1 40	M h m 2 10	M h m 2 35	M h m 3 00
	A h m 0 50	A h m 1 20	A h m 1 50	A h m 2 20	A h m 2 45	A h m 3 10

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The LAST WEEK OF M. CHOLLET'S ENGAGEMENT.—MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, for the last time, LE POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU; Chapelon, M. Chollet; with other entertainments. Positively for the last time, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEB. 27, will be presented Herold's popular Opera of ZAMPA. Zampa, Mons Chollet; Camille, Mdlle Chanton. Chef d'Orchestre, M. Charles Hanssens.—Boxes, 6s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s.—Boxes, Stalls, and Season Prospects, may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. BUNN on the STAGE.—Mr. BUNN will have the honour of delivering a LITERARY AND DRAMATIC MONOLOGUE, at the St. James's Theatre, on TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, and every subsequent Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, commencing at Eight o'clock. Part I. The Genius and Career of Shakespeare, with Pictorial Illustrations. Part II. The Stage—Past and Present. The Free List of the Theatre does not extend to this Entertainment (the public press excepted). Prices of Admission:—Orchestra Stalls, 7s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit and Amphitheatre, 2s.; which may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense success of the DAMES of the FOX-HUNTING CHASE, by Eight of the principal equestrian ladies of the establishment, which is nightly received with the utmost enthusiasm. First appearance of those eminent artistes, Mmes. Gardoni and Mdlle. Amille, on the Double Tight-rope, in a petite ballet of enchantment entitled THE HUNGARIAN WOODCUTTERS. On MONDAY, February 25, 1850, and every evening during the week, the performance will commence at SEVEN o'clock, with the highly magnificent new spectacle entitled CORSE DE LION; or, the BRAND OF SAVOY. To be succeeded by an attractive routine of scenes in the Arena. The entertainment will conclude with the interesting Melo-Drama of BESS of the BELL; or, the LOVE STORY.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The SECOND CONCERT of the Spring Series will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEB. 27. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all music-sellers. Terms of Subscription for the series of Fifteen Concerts: Reserved Seats, Two Guineas; Stalls, Three Guineas.

UNDER the PATRONAGE of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, &c.—Mr. RICHARDSON'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 26, when the following concert artists will appear:—Vocalists—Medames Birch, Lucombe, A. and M. Williams, Mesdemois. C. Harper, and Dolly; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Marra, W. H. Seguin, Frank Bodda, F. Labache, and the Hungarian Vocalists. Instrumental Performers—Pianoforte, Mdlle. Dulcken; Concertina, Miss M. Collins; Violin, M. Saiton; Violoncello, Signor Platti; Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; Flute, Mr. Richardson; Horn, Mr. C. Harper; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. The Orchestra will consist of 80 performers, selected from the Royal and other Regiments, and the Philharmonic bands. Leader, M. Tolbecque; Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Brinley Richards. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 1l. 1s., may be had at the principal music warehouses and libraries; and of Mr. RICHARDSON, 106, Warwick-street, Piccadilly.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT STORE-STREET.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. LOVE will make his Second Appearance at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, on Monday, Feb. 25. Doors open at half-past seven; begin at eight. Reserved Seats—Boxes, 4s.; First Class Seats—Hall, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; Private Boxes for Six, 1l. 1s.; Private Boxes for Eight, 1l. 1s. 6d. On Tuesday, Feb. 26, Mr. LOVE will appear at the Institution, 17, Edw. ward-street, Portman-square; Wednesday, Feb. 27, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington; on Tuesday, March 5, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street; on Wednesday, March 6, at Bowyer Hotel, Clapham; and on Wednesday, March 20, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea. Pianoforte, H. S. MAY. Books, containing Programmes, &c., to be had at the doors, price Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Sir HENRY R. BISHOP'S LECTURES ON MUSIC, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays at Three o'clock.—ILLUSTRATIONS ON ASTRONOMY, by Dr. Bachofner, on Wednesday and Friday, at One o'clock, during Lent.—Dr. Bachofner's Lecture on the PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, Morning and Evening.—A Lecture by Mr. Ashley on COAL—its history and formation. DISSOLVING VIEWS OF LONDON in the 16th Century and as it now is, with a Descriptive Lecture; also a Series of Views of Rome.—Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING BELL.—The Machinery, Models, &c., explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half-price.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—BARNARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and western banks of the Mississippi; showing Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, and extending through the heart of America to the City of New Orleans.—The Public are respectfully informed, that, in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing this interesting Exhibition, the PRICES OF ADMISSION, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 25, will be REDUCED as follows:—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.—The Painting will as usual be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.

THE NILE.—ABOU SIMBEL.—The New Tableau, showing the interior of this Temple by Torchlight, is added DAILY to the EXHIBITION of the GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE; comprising the whole of the stupendous works of antiquity, and the banks of this sacred river. Painted by Warren, Fahey, and Bonomi, from studies by the late Mr. Lane, made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, at Three and Eight. Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ÆLIA.—We consider the passage to explain itself.
H. G.—We had rather not undertake the recommendation.
A. CONSTANT READER, Conway—Apply to Cottam and Hallen, Oxford-street, respecting the stove.
AMICUS CURIE.—It is not absolutely necessary to employ a solicitor.
G. T. Paternoster-row, should be guided by the published accounts.
A. SUBSCRIBER, Dublin—At 6d. each, from our office.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Scheffer's "Francesca" has not been engraved in our Journal.
W. G. S. Islington.—You should apply to the secretary to the Zoological Society.
H. D. Ashbury.—The name of the author of the article on the "Philosophy of Science" will be made shortly.
A. SALOPIAN.—See the "Hand-Book of Games," just published by Bohn.
A. SUBSCRIBER, Weymouth.—We cannot spare room.
G. P.—The "Penny Cyclopædia," or, of later date, and less cost, the "National Cyclopædia," both published by G. Knight.
A. H. G. George-street.—The King's Mews, at Charing-cross, which occupied the site of the National Gallery, was rebuilt by Mr. Kent, and taken down in 1830.
W.—The "Diary of a Physician" is by Mr. Samuel Warren, F.R.S. Both registers will be necessary.
GIERTSEN.—See Lebahn's "Practice in German."
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The office of the Tring, Reading, and Basingstoke Railway Company.
A. SUBSCRIBER, Hull—Apply to the nearest druggist.
VEZ.—The security will not be valid in the Court of law.
E. A.—See the illustrated edition of Miss Eliza Cook's poems, which contains her portrait.
W. J. R.—The first stone of the New House of Parliament was laid April 27th, 1840.
M. E. X.—See Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary."
A. READER (Trafalgar).—We cannot inform you.
E. J. A. Bury.—The largest county of England is York, 6013 square miles; the next, Lincoln, 2787 square miles.
CAMERA. May purchase the Daguerreotype apparatus of Knight and Sons, Foster-lane, Chesham.
S. R. I. are unreasonably: the fashions are illustrated monthly in our Journal. Inquire as to the Annuity at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
PHILANTHROPOS, Pimlico, may obtain the Statistical Returns at the Parliamentary Paper Office, Great Turnstile, Holborn.
R. F. Bath.—See the little work on Photography published by Knight and Sons, Foster-lane, Chesham.
RECHERCHEUR.—See a small "Treatise on Dogs," published in Edinburgh.
AN OLD HEBREWIAN is thanked; but we cannot find room for his long letter.
C. E. W.—The paper and supplement should be posted in one cover.
A. Y. Z.—We do not interfere in card disputes.
A. YOUNG GENT.—Permission to view the mansion in question can only be obtained by interest with the families.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Devon.—According to Fosbroke, the eating of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday is taken from the heathen Fornicallia, celebrated on Feb. 18, in memory of making bread, before ovens were invented by the goddess Fornax.
BETLIAND.—"Arthur," in the "Penny Cyclopædia." Mr. Thorpe, of 13, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, has two copies of the romance of "Arthur," of great rarity.
SENEX. The Portrait of James Coleman (not Colman), engraved in our Journal of Feb. 16, is from a clever Daguerreotype by J. E. Mayall, of 433, West Strand.
AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.—The line commencing "Like angels' visits," is by Campbell.
S. P. Q. D. denotes Senatus Populusque Romanus.
AMO, Dublin.—The annual salary of the Lord Mayor of London is £8000.
R. D., Huddersfield, should state the full particulars of his case to the General Post-office.
G. R. G.—The Red Hand borne in shields of arms is the distinguishing mark of an English or Irish Baronet.
P. X. W. A.—The arms of W. Appleyard, the first Mayor of Norwich, were—"As. a chev. or, between three owls arg."
BALTIKAZAR.—There are no arms registered to the name in question.
A. CONSTANT READER AND LITERARY MAN, R.N.—There is no foundation for the prognostic, that when the horns of the moon are directed upwards wind may be expected; neither does rain follow on the horns being directed downwards.
A. CONSTANT READER AND SUBSCRIBER.—A naturalised foreigner is not eligible to a seat in Parliament.
TWO.—Address a letter on the subject to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Horse Guards.
L. M.—The Crest of the Mathew family is a book, ppr. The Motto, "Yn Dau a fydd."
D. D.—The family of Dyke, of Horcham, county of Sussex, and of Lullingstone Castle, Kent claim to be the same origin as the Dykes of Dovenby Hall, county of Cumberland, seated at Dykesfield, in that county, before the Norman Conquest. The name of the Baronet is pronounced "in the same way as the nickname for Richard."
G. A. B.—We have vainly endeavoured, by an inspection of the pedigree, to ascertain the cause of Lord Aberdeen's quarrel with the Hanoverian arms. Wood's edition of "Douglas's Peerage" contains a good genealogy of the family of Gordon, of Haddo.
L. L. M., Brechin.—We do not answer legal questions. Application for advice had better be made to some respectable solicitor.
COMINGBY.—Mr. Bates, the intelligent and obliging librarian of the reading-room of the British Museum, would, if applied to, put our Correspondent in the right way. The charge is very moderate.
L. E. G.—The question would require too much space to be discussed in our Correspondents' Column. We still adhere to our opinion, despite of the "dogmatic" contradiction of L. E. G.
C. W. M., Isle of Man.—No. 1 is a halfpenny of King John, which has very much the appearance of a cast, judging from the wax impression sent. No. 2 is from a gold crown of Charles I. Very common.

W. S.—We cannot inform you.
S. M. E.—In the 54th year.
A. CONSTANT READER is liable for the rent.
E. R., Walton.—We have not room.
MEDICUS should consult a solicitor.
ANGLO-SCOTUS.—We cannot inform you.

PERGRINUS.—See Cruden's "Concordance."
A. B. Sussex.—In Lendenhall Market.
JUSTITIA, Rochdale.—We cannot advise you.
A. E.—Salt Hill is in Bucks, near Slough.
S. B. S. G. C.—Your coins are of no value.

ERRATA.—In the account of the Meteor of Feb. 11, as seen at the Royal Observatory, for altitude 20°, read 14° 53'; and for azimuth 17°, read 19° 4'.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Davis's Farming Essays.—Representative Men.—Bingham's Photogenic Manipulation.—Guizot on the English Revolution.—The Rookeries of London.
 Music.—"L'Invita sulla Laguna."—"Costanza ed Amore."—"Thrice welcome Spring."—"The Worth of Time."—Gems of Sacred Melody.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

The foreign politics of the week offer several points that are worthy of note. The Swiss Cantons, unwilling to run the risk of offending such powerful neighbours as Austria and Prussia on the one side, and France on the other, have signified to the political exiles whose presence in Geneva and Lausanne gave umbrage to the anti-revolutionary powers, that Switzerland must no longer be their place of refuge. In consequence of this turn of affairs, Messrs. Mazzini, Boichot, and others will immediately be furnished with passports for London, and exchange the fresh air of the lakes and mountains for the closer atmosphere and safer purities of Leicester-square and Regent-street. Switzerland has acted wisely in this emergency; though France, it must be confessed, has acted somewhat harshly and tyrannically towards her sister republics.

The Schleswig-Holstein business, which slumbered for a while in the lap of an armistice, has again awakened, and threatens to disturb Europe. The offending power in the quarrel is most indubitably Prussia, who, for Prussian objects wholly ambitious, does not hesitate to foment intrigue and insurrection in the Danish dominions. Denmark itself makes no objection to the renewal of the armistice with the Germanic Confederation, and with Prussia as its Executive; but only upon condition that the stipulations of the convention of the 10th of July last, both patent and secret, should be binding on all the interested parties. Prussia signed this document, but now on various pretexts postpones or refuses to adhere to it. Whatever the personal exigencies of the Prussian monarchy may be, it cannot be allowed to play fast and loose with principles, nor to impede the commerce of Europe with the Baltic for its own purposes of aggrandizement, or to seize upon the leadership of Germany by working upon the passions of the German people. There can be little doubt that, should hostilities be re-commenced, it will be both the interest and the duty of the great Powers of Europe to intervene for the settlement of the dispute. Neither Russia nor Great Britain can tolerate a war of this kind, attended as it has been, and as it must continue to be, with the ruin of their trade with the Baltic. Though Denmark is a weak state, she will be supported in this quarrel by the moral strength of Europe, perhaps by its physical strength also, should Prussia unwisely refuse to fulfil the stipulations she has signed, and which are insisted upon by Denmark.

Does Mr. Disraeli know what he is driving at? We doubt it much. On Tuesday night he moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider such a revision of the Poor-laws as might mitigate the distress of the agricultural interest. His proposals for this end were threefold. The first was to remit a portion of the charges, which, as he alleged, the pauperism of the country threw wholly and unfairly upon the land. These charges are popularly known as establishment charges, and are calculated at a million and a half per annum. Mr. Disraeli would throw them upon the Consolidated Fund. The second was, to treat in the same way the expenses of executing the Registration Act, the preparation of the jury and burgess lists, the expenses of executing the Sanitary and Vaccination Acts, with other charges, amounting to £700,000 per annum. The third was, that the whole expense of the casual poor should be paid out of the general revenue of the country.

In the first place, it must be admitted that the inquiry which Mr. Disraeli proposes to institute is just and reasonable. If there be any burdens unduly and oppressively affecting land, from which other kinds of property are exempt, we are certain that the general voice of the country would cordially pronounce for their removal. No one wishes to burden land. But Mr. Disraeli woefully fails to prove his case. He mystifies the understanding of plain people by a perversion and confusion of terms. For instance, he insists—though often exposed and refuted—in alleging that land pays the greater portion of the poor-rate. Is London, that for all its multitudinous houses and shops pays an enormous poor-rate, to be considered agricultural? Yet Mr. Disraeli coolly puts down all its onerous rates, levied upon house property, as burdens upon the interest to which, for the time, he has chosen to attach himself. The docks of Liverpool, the mills of Manchester, the workshops of Sheffield and Leeds, the houses of all the industrious and trading people in every part of the country—and last, but by no means least, the railways, all pay poor-rate. Yet, in the calculation of Mr. Disraeli, all these charges are slumped into an agricultural burden. Sir George Grey, in his reply, very satisfactorily demolished the whole superstructure of Mr. Disraeli's figures, and showed that only 45 per cent. of the poor-rate was paid by land. But, as we said before, what would Mr. Disraeli have? Relieve agriculture of its 45 per cent., and put the charge upon the Consolidated Fund, and the agriculturists would have to pay all the same toward the general taxation of the country—possibly a property-tax, augmented to five or six per cent. How that could benefit them, surpasses our skill to discover.

As to the scheme for rendering the relief of pauperism a national, instead of a local affair, it would, undoubtedly, if in an evil hour it were agreed to by the Legislature, be the first step in the downward progress of this nation. It may seem hard to some particular district that it should pay six shillings in the pound for poor-rates, when an adjoining parish only pays ninepence; and it may seem a ready as well as fair mode of relief to generalise and equalise this expenditure: but a little consideration will show its extreme danger. If we once relinquish the principles by which local control is brought into operation, we should overwhelm the country in one mass of pauperism. The rates for the whole extent of England, instead of being reduced to the mean between ninepence and six shillings, would rise to the last-mentioned sum, if not beyond it; and Communism in its worst form would be the law and the practice of England. The industrious would be eaten up by the idle, and ruin would ride over the land, and over every other interest. Happily, there is no fear of such a result. The clamourers for a national system of rating are unsupported by public opinion, and the local administration of local affairs is a principle too deeply rooted in the affections of Englishmen to be relinquished. Whatever principle may be infringed upon hereafter, we may be sure that this will be held sacred. It is bad enough to be compelled by the necessities of the people to have any Poor-law at all; but the common-sense of the country, if it endure that evil, will not consent to increase it indefinitely by such a suicidal project as that of Mr. Disraeli.

THE ROAD TO ST. PETERSBURGH.

(From a Correspondent.)

PETERSBURGH, Jan. 30, 1850.

From that stream, which was the second we crossed by a raft, the journey to this wonderful capital is suggestive of many reflections to an intelligent traveller, rather than fertile in many incidents to a knight-errant. The next day another and much firmer river, the broad and powerful Dwina, is traversed by a similarly expert application of similarly primitive machinery—machinery which, in a few years, the energetic Emperor will have replaced by such bridges as that at Kias, in the south. His reign will have been marked not only by the enlargement, but by the consolidation and embellishment of his huge dominions—by railroads of an extent unmatched, of course, in countries of less immensity—and by bridges which the vast breadth of Russian rivers, and their strength of current, swollen by innumerable tributaries, compel the architect and engineer to construct with unusual boldness of design, with massive materials, and of prodigious girth and magnitude. These are proper monuments of an illustrious reign, and alone would preserve the memory of their founder.

At the time of the journey, of which a few slight particulars have been sketched for your readers, the inclemency of the season taxed the excellence and proved the value of the splendid road, macadamised in its whole length, which connects Warsaw with the capital. This *chaussée*, as it is called, was enjoyed by us to advantage, because no other kind of road would have enabled us to proceed; and we therefore felt the value of its construction. In another sense it was, of course, traversed at disadvantage, since it is better at every other season—either earlier, when there is less wet, or later, when the superstratum of thick, smooth, and firm snow affords a rapid and gliding run to the sledge. One might, therefore, truly say that this great road never is of more merit, or yields better service, than when it is in the worst condition.

During the interregnum between the unsettlement of the weather and the permanent setting in of the frost, travellers swear, and carriages break down. You will, perhaps, imagine that postillions and coachmen swear as well as the travellers. In Russia not much; but they pray furiously, and thus strangely do they exhort their hardy horses. "It's dark; yes, but there is One who sees. The road is heavy, and you cannot stir. Try again! Courage! On, on! Courage, I say! God is with you! On, on! Up the hill! At it again! God is with the wayfarer! God is with the worker! Courage! God is with you!" These were the exclamations to which, as I sat by the driver (or behind him, a little to the side), I listened one night with a sort of surprise not free from admiration. Another driver succeeded. The night was dark, the road exceedingly rain-worn, the country wild; the carriage of enormous weight; and the horses were, though numerous and spirited, small, and barely equal to their task, with great striving. Coachman succeeded coachman, team succeeded team, and still the former and the latter continued to resemble their respective predecessors, in appearance and language on the one hand, and in the severity of their draught upon the other. I have mentioned the appearance of the Russians for the first time, and here I may be permitted to make an observation. It is needless to premise that, in this widely-extended empire, where so many different races are gathered together beneath the shadow of one throne, there is a prodigious diversity of physical types. Besides the many German subjects of the north, Ottomans of the south, and Persians and Circassians of the south-east, there are the striking contrasts of the Finns, with their long, yellow, shawlike locks; the Cossacks, with their small, well-knit frames; and, not to specify countless other varieties, but to confound them all in one many-shaded denomination, the interminable family of the Muscovites. Now, though beyond doubt amid these you meet with many casts out of the Tartar and Calmuck mould of face and form not the loftiest or noblest specimen of the human race, yet most faithful and deceitful is the misrepresentation of those travellers who, in allusion to this circumstance, or in reliance on it, decry the general appearance, the physiognomy, stature, and bearing of the Russian. In no part of the world (and in but a brief space of years I have noticed a very great variety of people far enough asunder) have I beheld among the peasantry countenances so fine, or frames more stalwart and vigorous. This excellent presence is aided by the costume, picturesque, yet the reverse of tawdry: the shooba, faced with the fur or hair of the animal from which it was rifled, belted in the middle, and flowing thence freely; the long boots; the *chapka* head-dress (excuse this architectural metaphor, which is the most accurate I can employ), and by the broad patriarchal beard. Patriarchs indeed many of these peasants look; tall, broad-shouldered, straight-backed, erect, and strong. It is a clear and unmistakable fact, that it is among these men the Sovereign of all the Russias possesses the most hearty abettors of his authority. He reigns with an inconceivable sway—far different from that which, over other classes, is his by other means—among the shooba-wrapped peasantry; with a sway half of this world and half religious—with a welcome unbought, and soul-sanctioned completeness, as their protector from vassalage, not their vassal lord. But at present we are hurrying towards the capital; and as I have already mentioned some things that have occurred in it, I must take an opportunity of describing the feelings which the approach to it, the entrance, and its first general appearance are calculated to awaken.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Westminster, convened by the High Bailiff, in compliance with a numerous signed requisition, was held under the presidency of that functionary, in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The meeting was fully attended, and was graced by the presence of a large body of the female nobility, among whom we noticed the Duchess of Sutherland, who was accompanied by her sister, Lady Mary Howard. The meeting was addressed most eloquently by the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Prussian Ambassador, the American Ambassador, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashley, Viscount Canning, and several other gentlemen connected with the Royal Commission issued to carry out the intended exhibition. A series of resolutions, eulogistic of the proposed *exposé* of the works of art, manufacture, and science—of gratitude to her Majesty and her Royal Consort for the part they had taken in promoting it—were unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed, and subscriptions to the amount of £2000 were received in the room during the meeting, which separated, after a vote of thanks to the High Bailiff for calling the meeting, and presiding over its deliberations.

METROPOLITAN SUPPLY OF WATER.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras took place on Thursday evening last, at the Vestry-rooms, King's-road, St. Pancras; Mr. William Dyke in the chair. The chairman stated that this meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the best means for securing an abundant supply of the purest spring water at the most reasonable rate; and to receive the propositions of the London (Watford) Spring Water Company upon that most important subject. After the meeting had been addressed by several gentlemen, and by Mr. Homersham (the company's engineer), who entered into a full detail and explanation of the plan proposed, resolutions were passed condemnatory of the present supply of water, and in favour of the adoption of the plan now brought before their notice by the London (Watford) Spring Water Company.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity, took place on Thursday last, at the Hospital, Red Lion-square; the Earl of Roden in the chair. The report showed that a great increase had taken place in the number of patients admitted during the last year. In 1848 only 53 had been received, while in the past year the number of aggravated cases which had been admitted into their wards amounted to 105. The average attendance of out-patients has been 80 or 90 a week, or between 4000 and 5000 a year. The receipts for the past year had amounted to £715, and the expenditure to £797. The usual routine of business having been transacted, the report was adopted, and the meeting separated, after passing a cordial vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

THAMES PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this company was held at the Piazza Tavern, Covent Garden, when a report was read which stated the business of the company was on the increase, and recommending the declaration of a dividend of 4 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The report was adopted.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association waited upon Lord John Russell, on Saturday, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting to her Majesty's Government the resolutions agreed to at the late meeting held in the Freemasons' Hall, and of explaining the necessity of further measures to improve the condition of the metropolis. The Bishop of London headed the deputation, which was very numerous, consisting of Lord Moreton, Dr. Aldis; Rev. J. W. Buckley, M.A., St. Mary, Paddington; Rev. R. Burgess, B.D., rector of Chelsea; Mr. Charles Salisbury Butler; Mr. Carlton Baynes, C.E.; Sir William Clay, M.P., &c. The Bishop of London, at the close of a lengthened address, in which he pressed the objects of the association upon the attention of the noble Lord, asked, whether, in consequence of the gracious expressions in her Majesty's Speech, at the opening of Parliament, they might hope that a bill would be introduced, under the sanction of her Majesty's Government, for the sanitary improvement of the metropolis. And next, if no such intention should be entertained by her Majesty's Government, whether, if a bill for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the metropolis should be introduced by some member of either House of Parliament, such a measure would be favourably received by her Majesty's Government; also, whether their assistance would be given to those who might wish to carry such a bill into law. The association, however, earnestly and anxiously hoped that the first branch of this alternative might be calculated upon; and that her Majesty's Government would see the importance—permit him to add, the duty—of bringing in some effective measure for improving the sanitary condition of the metropolis. (Hear, hear.) The right rev. prelate then handed to the noble Lord a copy of the resolutions which had been unanimously agreed to at the late meeting. Mr. Slaney, Mr. Wyld, the Rev. H. Mackenzie, the Rev. R. Burgess, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Mr. T. M. Nelson, and Mr. H. Edwards, having severally supported the right rev. prelate, in observations of considerable length, Lord J. Russell said, "I have listened with great attention to what your Lordship has said upon the subject; and I am sure your Lordship, and the deputation, will see that it is impossible for me to enter here into the particular views of the Government, or into a discussion upon any general measure. I can only state to you that I consider the object no less important than it has been described to be by the members of the deputation who have just spoken. It has constantly engaged the attention of the Government; and my noble friend Lord Carlisle has been in constant communication with me upon it. I know that, with regard to the metropolis, he has felt the difficulties of the subject very greatly; and certainly his opinion is that he does not think there can be any general measure which can comprehend all the subjects which comprise sanitary regulation; but he thinks it is more feasible to attempt by separate measures to meet the various evils that have occurred. (Hear.) With regard to a general measure, I should also say we must consider that in this country there is very naturally and properly great jealousy of any interference either with local rights or individual will and freedom from control; and that when you bring in a bill of 350 clauses, you find very great difficulty in contending for each of those clauses against the separate opposition that may be made to them. But I will only say this, with regard to the difficulties of the subject, that we will give our best attention to them; and I can assure your Lordship and the deputation that her Majesty is deeply interested in this subject." (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord added, in answer to an observation from a member of the deputation, that the opinion of the Government was in favour of separate measures rather than of one general measure. The deputation then retired.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the governors of this institution took place on Monday, at the Hospital, York-road, Lambeth—Mr. T. S. Cocks, M.P., in the chair. The report showed that the expenditure during the last year had exceeded the income to some extent. The receipts arising from dividends and subscriptions amounted to £1515 4s. 4d. The annual average subscriptions for the last five years had amounted to £360 14s. The number of patients admitted during the last year were 311 in-patients and 445 out. The recommendatory letters for patients were 1386. Resolutions to the following effect were then proposed and carried:—That governors and subscribers be at liberty to exchange one in-patient's letter for four out. That every patient, on admission, pay 5s. towards the expense of their washing. That periodical contracts be entered into for obtaining a supply to the hospital of such articles of consumption as the weekly board shall advise. That the matron shall carefully inspect all the linen of the hospital every six months, and present to the weekly board a statement of the condition and quality of the same; and that an application be made to the metropolitan clergyman to preach an occasional sermon in aid of the funds. After some discussion relative to the resolution of obliging the in-patients to pay 5s. towards their washing, it was ultimately arranged that 2s. 6d. should be substituted. A vote of thanks was then accorded to the chairman and sub-committee, and the meeting separated.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS.—The annual court of the governors of this hospital, which was instituted in the year 1750, was held on Wednesday, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Lombard-street; Mr. Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre in the chair. It appeared from the report of the general committee for the last year, that, in addition to 101 incurable patients, permanently maintained and provided for in the hospital, 235 patients, deemed curable, had been under treatment, of whom 118 remained in the hospital on the 1st of January. Of the 167 cases whose treatment was completed, 101 were discharged cured—being equal to 60½ per cent.; 52 were discharged incurable, being equal to 31½ per cent.; and 14 (being equal to 8·2 per cent.) died in the hospital, 4 of whom, out of 12 severe cases, died during the period of the late epidemic from typhoid fever and cholera. On the 13th of June, 1750, nearly 100 years ago, the founders of this charity held their first meeting, and the hospital was first opened for patients on the 31st of July, 1751. It was proposed to commemorate this event in a fitting manner by celebrating a centenary festival in 1851, and resolutions in accordance with this view were adopted by the board. Several legacies were announced as having been paid or become payable during the past year, including a legacy of £100 from the late secretary, Mr. Thomas Webster, whose father and himself held office successively for a period of ninety-nine years. The receipts for the last year, including a balance in hand, amounted to £8903 18s. 8d., and the expenditure had been £6822 8s. 4d., leaving a balance in favour of this charity of £2081 10s. 4d. Mr. George Mence was unanimously elected secretary.

CITY COURT OF SEWERS.—At the court held on Tuesday the chairman read a report from Mr. Haywood, the surveyor of the commission, which gave an outline of the transactions and the works executed by the commissioners during the past year. The report included statements of the improvements effected in the City slaughtering houses and churchyards, and contained copious details of the steps taken to procure the abatement of nuisances, and the carrying out of various remedial measures enumerated. The court expressed their approbation of the report, and directed that copies should be sent to all the members of the corporation.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall. The report stated that they had been enabled to realise an extensive library and reading-rooms; but not having sufficient accommodation, they had been compelled to seek for more commodious premises. They had decided upon taking their present place in Gresham-street, although their pecuniary obligations would be four times as much. Although the library and reading-rooms had been open only since the 1st of September, they had now 1000 volumes, and this number was by no means adequate to meet their present requirements. Their total receipts in 1841 were £608 14s., while, during the last year, they amounted to £2151 6s. 3d., showing an increase of £1542 12s. 3d. Their expenditure had been for the past year £2120 10s. 8d., leaving a balance in the hands of their treasurer of £30 15s. 7d.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.—On Wednesday, the accounts of the metropolitan police to Parliament for the year ending the 31st of December last were printed. The receipts were £442,518 13s. 8d., and the expenditure £373,610 11s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of £68,878 1s. 9d. There was increase in constables last year; the entire force on the 1st of January last consisted of 5492 persons, of which 4769 were constables.

FEES IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—On Wednesday some accounts of the Court of Chancery were printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that on the Suits' Fee Fund the fees in the year ending the 25th of November last were £150,142 15s. 6d. After all charges the excess of fees was £13,154 15s. 3d. In the masters' offices the fees received in the year were £40,605 3s. 9d., and in the taxing masters' offices £31,730 4s. 9d.

THE "SWEATING" SYSTEM.—A deputation of the Tailors' Trade Protection Society waited last Saturday evening on Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., and Sir Benjamin Hall, Baronet, M.P., in the Marylebone Court-house, for the purpose of inducing his Lordship and his honourable colleague to support a petition to the House of Commons, praying the interference of the Legislature to put down, by a legislative enactment, the present "sweating" system. His Lordship and Sir Benjamin Hall promised to support the petition; but the former doubted whether the Government would pass a law compelling masters to give in-door work, and suggested an application to the Board of Health. The grievances of the "sweating" system were most forcibly pointed out by Mr. William Dyke, Mr. Essary, and Mr. Pryor, which they stated brought poverty upon the industrious workman, while the jobbers, who undertook to complete the work at low prices, ground down the former to the lowest possible wages—wages so inferior, that, with constant toil, they were scarcely able to eke out an existence. It was stated that one jobber alone realised £3000 a year, and kept his carriage.

A NEW BRIDGE FOR WESTMINSTER.—It is stated that it has been determined to take down the present bridge at Westminster, and that a new one is to be erected some four hundred yards further from the Houses of Parliament, in order to heighten the effect of those elaborate specimens of British architecture. The new structure is to be low and straight, supported by gothic arches. Plans for the erection of first-class detached, or semi-detached houses, forming a line of streets up to Buckingham-palace, have, it is also said, been approved.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has signified his intention of presiding over the second anniversary festival of this newly-formed institution, when it is stated a strenuous effort will be made to enable the committee to proceed with the erection of the intended new hospital at Victoria Park.

A FURIOUS BULLOCK.—On Monday, a bullock broke away from the herd to which it belonged, near Greenwich, and proceeded at a furious pace towards the metropolis, knocking down every body who attempted to impede its progress. Near the New Cross turnpike, Mrs. Annan, of Peckham, was thrown down and dreadfully injured. In the New Kent road a row of stalls, seven in number, were levelled and their contents destroyed, the owners being much injured. In the Old Kent-road a Mr. Armstrong, of 11, Harlingen-terrace, was attacked by the animal, and was conveyed home with a fractured skull. On reaching the Bricklayers' Arms the beast seemed to pause; but the immense crowd of men, boys, and dogs, that had followed soon came up, and it resumed its career towards the Borough. Between the Bricklayers' Arms and the Town-hall no fewer than four persons were knocked down, and received such injuries that their immediate removal to Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals was considered necessary. On London-bridge the crowds of omnibuses and vehicles in the road forced the animal on the footway, and numbers, unable to escape, were knocked down. On reaching King William-street, the animal passed down Arthur-street into Upper Thames-street; and the gates of Messrs. Thompson and Forman, 96, Upper Thames-street, Dyer's Hall Iron Wharf, being open, rushed in, and was at length secured. It is not known to whom the beast belongs, and from the damage done it is supposed that it will not be claimed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 16, males, 724; females, 752; total, 1476. Deaths during the same period—males, 483; females, 455; total, 938. The deaths this week show a decrease of 19 on those of the former week, and of 159 on the weekly average of last January. In the corresponding weeks of 10 previous years (1840-9) the average was 1041, which, if corrected for increased population, becomes 1136; the present decrease of mortality, as compared with former years, is, therefore, 198. In the epidemic or zymotic class of diseases, the deaths last week were 144; in the corresponding weeks of the years 1840-9, they fluctuated between 129 and 333; the corrected average is 209. From phthisis (or consumption) the deaths last week were 113; at the same period of previous years they ranged from 115 to 170. From other diseases that affect the respiratory organs (exclusive of hooping-cough) the deaths were 199; in previous years, at this time, they ranged from 115 to 330. To take particular diseases: small-pox was fatal to 6 persons, less than one-third of its former mortality; scarlatina to 13, while the average is 34; hooping-cough to 31, the average being 46; typhus to 29, the average being 36. The deaths from measles were 21, a mortality which is about the usual amount. From asthma and bronchitis there were 110 deaths, the average is 100; from pneumonia there were 76, whilst 90 forms the average. Diarrhoea was fatal to 18 persons, which exceeds the average by 7, though the number who died of this complaint in the same week of last year was 27. The wife of a journeyman lamp-maker, aged 60, died in St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, of debility, which was the result of an attack of Asiatic cholera six months before. Four nonagenarians died during the week, of whom three were women; the man died in the Goswell-street sub-district, at the advanced age of 99 years.

MORTALITY OF LONDON IN SEVEN YEARS.—A table accompanies this week's report of the Registrar-General, arranged in the order of the rate of mortality from all causes during the seven years 1838-44. By this arrangement it appears that the West London district (in which Smithfield Market is situated) is the unhealthiest in the metropolis. The mortality is at the rate of 302 annually in 10,000 inhabitants; while in Hackney it is 197; in Lewisham, 173 in 10,000 inhabitants. Only fourteen in thirty-eight districts of London experience a mortality of less than 230 inhabitants in 10,000; of twelve the mortality exceeds 260 in 10,000; and of twelve the mortality lies between these extremes. The densest, lowest, poorest districts, in which the water and the sewers are the worst, experienced the greatest mortality.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily height of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the week, was 29.754 in. The mean temperature was 42.8 deg., and exceeded the average of the same week in seven years by 6.9 deg.; on Sunday it was 9 deg., and on Friday, 14.9 deg. above the average. On Wednesday, when the mean temperature was 35.1 deg., it was slightly below the average of that day.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CARTHAGENIAN ANTIQUITIES.—On Monday, a sale of a portion of the late Sir Thomas Read's collection of antiquities, excavated under his auspices from the ruins of ancient Carthage, took place at the sale-rooms of the Messrs. Winstanley, the well-known auctioneers, in Liverpool. There was a very large attendance of local antiquarians, as well as Mr. Doubleday, of London, who purchased extensively for the British Museum. The lots purchased by this gentleman were several curious busts, small figures, lachrymatories, &c.; two fine bas-reliefs, representing a Roman galley in full sail, and a most spirited and well executed lion; two fine heads, viz. a Minerva, helmeted, and a Cupid; a winged head of Mercury, and a head in white marble, said to be that of Scipio Africanus, but which was, with better reason, supposed to be that of Titus, as it much resembled one of that Emperor in the Museum at Naples. The same gentleman was also the purchaser of a part of a marble sarcophagus, and several stone tablets taken from sepulchres, &c.; they were rudely executed in the Byzantine style of art, and were evidently intended to represent the worship in the ancient temples. These tablets excited great interest, and were purchased by Mr. Doubleday, after a severe competition. The other articles of interest were, a costly table, 3 feet 10 inches in diameter, the work of a Neapolitan artist, composed of numerous slabs of antique marbles, curiously arranged, from designs by Sir Thomas Read. It was much admired, and, after a spirited competition, was knocked down for 28 guineas. The auctioneer said that the workmanship alone cost Sir Thomas Read £73. There were several other articles of a similar description, viz. a jewel case, two chess tables, timepiece, stand, &c. A large valuable column of porphyry was bought in for £100, but we believe that Mr. Paxton intends purchasing it for the Duke of Devonshire. Some of the lots brought extremely good prices; but much regret was expressed that the collection was not purchased entire, and presented to one of the educational institutions of the town.

HEALTH OF TOWNS ACT.—The Corporation of the City of Bristol have memorialised the Board of Health to send an inspector to that city, G. T. Clarke, Esq., one of the superintending inspectors, was deputed by the general board for that purpose, and arrived in Bristol a few days since, where he was met at the Guildhall by the town-clerk, the governor and deputy-governor of the corporation of the borough, the clerk to the commissioners of lighting and paving, and other public functionaries. Having stated that his inquiry would comprehend the general sanitary condition of the city, the sewerage and surface drainage, the house drainage, water supply, paving, cleansing and scavenging, lighting, condition of manufactories, removal of nuisances, &c., the inspector received from the parties present various reports, maps, tables, &c., after which he commenced his personal inspection of the city.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We are enabled to state, upon good authority, that the Rev. H. Meeres, whom the Dean and Chapter have declared that they have elected and duly appointed to be the head master of the King's School, is, notwithstanding, still the chaplain of the Bucks County Gaol. Leave of temporary absence from his duties in the prison was granted to Mr. Meeres by the county magistrates, on his representation that the mastership of the school had been offered to him by the Dean and Chapter, and that he believed the litigation of the subject would be shortly determined. Mr. Meeres further assured the magistrates that he should forthwith resign his chaplaincy in the event of his being confirmed in the head mastership offered to him by the chapter. The result of this temporary absence from the prison is, that there are now two schools in the cathedral precincts, one holden in the cathedral school room, with a very large majority of the foundation and other scholars, and under the direction of a head master who has been twice "amored, removed, deprived, and displaced;" the other over a gateway and under the chapel is a gaol. His room is small and his scholars few. Mr. Whiston, in whose favour the Court of Queen's Bench has made the rule absolute for a *mandamus*, occupies the head master's place in the cathedral, and Mr. Meeres has been presented to a temporary stall near him.—*Maidstone Gazette*.

THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

HAVING briefly dwelt, in our last, upon the impolicy of the Excise duty upon paper, and stated the advantages likely to result to literature, and the cause of public morals and education, by its total abolition, we proceed to offer a few remarks upon another of the three taxes imposed upon newspapers. The advertisement duty is not a matter that affects literature. It is simply a question of trade, and of justice to that particular branch of the literary profession which devotes itself to the dissemination of news and of political opinions. The advertisement duty has often, and too long, been considered a subject of private rather than of public concern—a matter of "the shop," in which the conductors of public newspapers were far more interested than their readers. We think that this opinion is erroneous, and that the great bulk of the trading and industrious community are far more deeply interested in it than they have hitherto chosen to acknowledge. It is a recognised truth that whenever any tax interferes with, or prevents the expansion of trade, it is so far injurious to the public, and consequently to the State. It is also acknowledged that the sums produced by such a tax cannot be considered in the light of a clear profit to the Exchequer, inasmuch as its interference with trade must have diminished the receipts derivable from other sources, and which are always greatest when trade is most prosperous. Upon this principle it would be easy to show that the advertisement duty ought to be entirely repealed. It is our opinion that Government ought not to tax people for making known their wants to each other, and that such a tax as the advertisement duty is a direct hindrance and impediment in the way of trade, commerce, and industry. But assuming for the moment that the advertisement tax is, like every other, an unfortunate necessity of our financial position—and that, however well inclined our statesmen might be to abolish it, the national Exchequer cannot afford to forego it—it remains to be considered whether the tax is not susceptible of modification. Conceding its necessity to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or to any one else who may insist upon the desirableness of retaining it as a source of revenue, it becomes a question whether the amount of the tax, and its limitation to newspapers, does not, besides injuring newspapers, and placing impediments betwixt producers and consumers—betwixt buyers and sellers and betwixt employers and employed—deprive the State of a still larger amount of revenue which would be derivable from it, if it were more moderately and fairly levied.

In the first place, it should be borne in mind that by the present duty the Government does not tax advertisements merely because they are advertisements, but because they are inserted in newspapers. The huge nuisances called advertising vans, that are paraded up and down our crowded streets, pay no tax. The placards that deface our walls are beyond the pale of the lynx-eyed officials of Somerset House. The advertisements that are inserted in books are free of duty. In fact, every kind of advertisement which the ingenuity of man can devise is free, except it be inserted in a newspaper; when the inexorable Government pounces upon it, and makes a demand of 1s. 6d. The consequences of this system are, that advertisements in newspapers have become excessively dear, that they are employed by the few instead of the many; and that advertisers (every one of whom, by the mere fact of his advertising, is either a person employed in creating or distributing wealth, or, as in the case of servants seeking employment, a person desirous of converting his labour into wealth) look about for other means of making known their wants to the public, than those so ready and so effective, which are afforded by newspapers. Another consequence of the high price is, that most of those who, in spite of obstacles, find it advantageous or imperative to advertise in newspapers, can only afford to pay the cost to one journal, and that a monopoly arises which is injurious to the public, and to newspapers generally. Many of those who do not choose to pay an enormous price for invisibility in the overcrowded columns of the principal daily paper, either refrain from advertising altogether, or they employ those other means already alluded to of making known their commodities, or their wants, to the buying or employing public.

It has been said that the English are not an advertising people, and that the small number of advertisements in our journals is a proof of the fact. We think, on the contrary, that the English, in spite of the tax which prevents them from advertising as much as they otherwise would in the mode prevalent in other countries, are an advertising people, and that any person who walks through the streets of the metropolis, and looks about him, may be convinced of it. The multifarious expedients resorted to by those who have anything to sell, or any amusement to offer to the public, show not alone the prevalence and the necessity of advertising, but the prolific ingenuity of advertisers. Who has not observed the huge vans, reaching as high as our first-floor windows, and covered with advertisements, which are drawn through our thoroughfares, to the imminent hazard of all who ride in carriages or on horseback? Who, also, has not seen the cohorts of men with boards upon their backs and fronts, parading up and down the streets to catch the eyes of the passing multitudes? Who has not seen similar battalions of peripatetic advertisements preceded by fiddlers and hornblowers, to catch the ears as well as the eyes of passengers? Sometimes a troop of animated blacking-bottles has been observed to defile along the Strand; and sometimes a gigantic hat, with a man in it, has wound its way along the thoroughfares, to the great wonderment of all provincials, to make known to the wayfarer the name and whereabouts of its celebrated maker. As fer placards, there is no end to the ingenuity displayed in their fabrication. They are, occasionally, as mysterious as romances, as puzzling as conundrums, and as ambiguous as oracles. The town one day is asked upon every wall, "Where is Eliza?" whilst on the next it is told to "Prepare for the appointed hour." At another time a simple date in large characters stares everybody in the face, and frightens Mr. Lord Brougham with visions of a Chartist rising, instead of gratifying him with the news of the opening of the Cremorne Gardens. By all these advertisements the revenue profits nothing. The active and enterprising traders who resort to these expedients for making known to the public their wares or their novelties, are driven from the newspapers because they are taxed. Thus newspapers suffer, and thus Government, by grasping at too much revenue from this source, loses the larger revenue that would be obtainable under a more moderate and equitable system.

We think, if the Government will not abolish the tax altogether, that, by relaxing its hold upon newspapers, and reducing the tax to sixpence upon each advertisement, whatever its vehicle, it would make no sacrifice of revenue, but, on the contrary, very considerably augment it. It seems but reasonable that, if there must be a tax upon advertisements, all advertisements should be equally liable. It is not just that newspapers alone, already taxed in two ways—firstly, by the excise duty upon paper, and, secondly, by the penny stamp on each impression—should bear this third burthen, whilst every one is free to advertise through the medium of obstructions in the streets, or disfigurements upon the walls.

We think it highly probable, that, were the advertisement duty reduced to one-third of its present amount, and were all advertisements made liable to it, advertising would be increased fourfold. While the national Exchequer would thus be a direct gainer, a boon would be granted to newspapers, which they well deserve, as the instruments and diffusers of civilisation. Were it a boon to them alone, it is probable that, however much they might be entitled to it, they might appeal in vain to the Justice of the Exchequer; but when the boon would be greater to the wealth-producing and struggling classes of the community, unaccompanied by any loss of revenue to the nation, the chance is greater that the claim will be considered. It is with this hope that we have drawn attention to the subject.

The inequality and hardship of the present tax, by which the poor servant in want of a place is mulcted of as large a sum as the rich man who desires to sell an estate of perhaps thousands per annum, have often been pointed out. It is obvious, however, that no Government can establish a scale of advertisement duties varying with the value of the thing or matter advertised. The best remedy is to abolish the tax entirely. If, however, the tax be retained, the only remedy in that case is to make it so moderate in amount as to cease to press with severity upon the poorest persons who are under the necessity of contributing to it. We think this object would be fully attained by the sixpenny duty.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

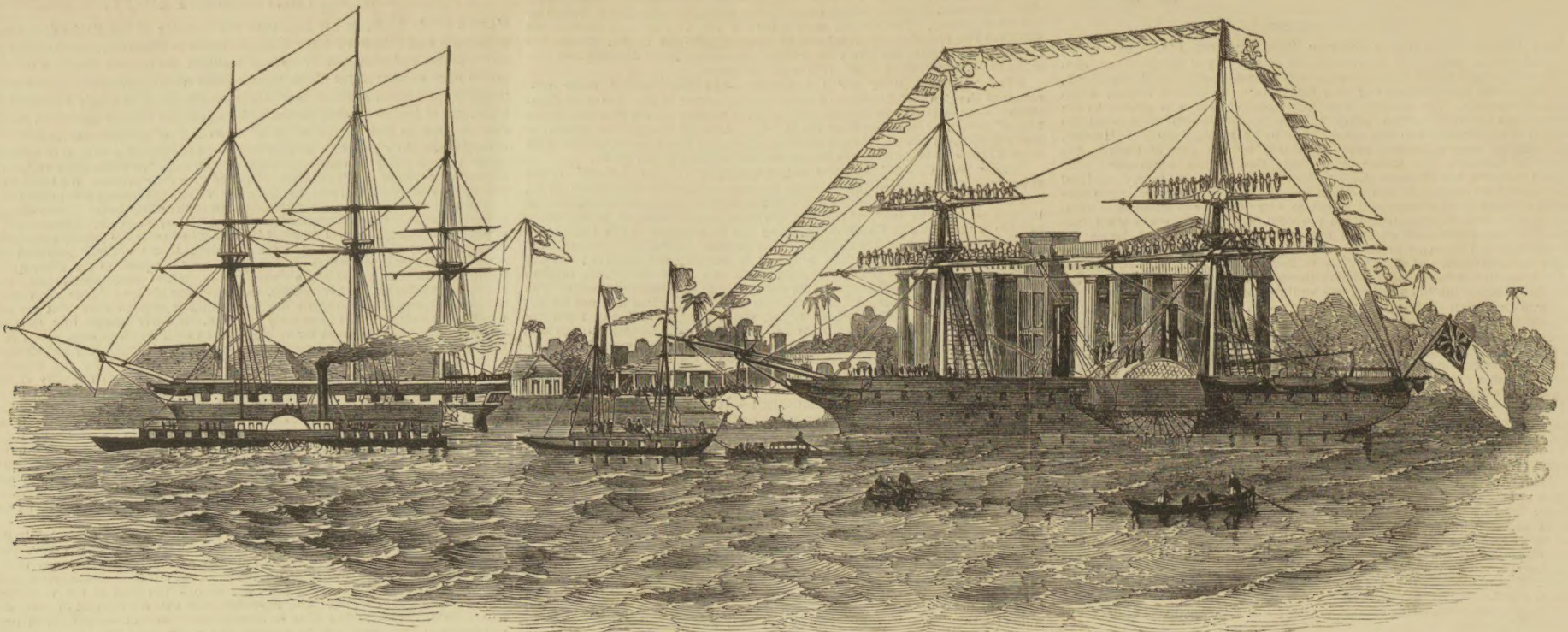
PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. W. T. Homas, rector of Modrooney, diocese of Killaloe, to the deanery of Clonfert, Ireland. The Rev. Wm. Peete Musgrave, to that part of the deanery rural of Hereford containing the city parishes and district south of the Wye. The Rev. C. S. Courtenay, to the rectory of Calfeightrin. The Rev. Alexander McCaul, to the rectory of St. Magnus-the-Martyr with St. Margaret, New Fish-street, and St. Michael rectory, Crooked-lane, London. The Rev. David Parry, B.A., formerly of Jesus College, Oxford, to Llanmawr rectory, Glamorganshire; value, £294; patrons, the representatives of the Marquis of Bute, viz. the Hon. J. C. Talbot and Col. Charles Stuart.

VACANCIES.—Aisthorpe R., with West Thorpe; val. £289; pat., J. Milnes, Esq.; and Scampton R., val. £82, with residence; pat., Sir George Cayley, Bart.; co. and dio. Lincoln; Rev. Chr. Milnes, dec. Offord Cluny R., Huntingdonshire, dio. Ely; val. £220; pat., Bishop of London; Rev. G. Price, dec. Ashbourne V., with Mapleton R., Derbyshire, dio. Lichfield; val. £184, with residence; pat., Bishop of Lichfield; Rev. S. Shipley, dec. Cubert V., Cornwall, dio. Exeter; val. £186; pat., reprs. of the late vicar; Rev. T. Stubbuck, dec. St. James, Duke's-place, C.; val. £110; pats., Mayor and Aldermen of London; Rev. A. McCaul, D.D., prom. Perpetual Curacies: Egwilsall, St. Martin, Glamorganshire, dio. Llandaff; val. £120; pats., D. and C. of Llandaff; Rev. D. P. Thomas, prom. Walton on the Hill, St. Jude, Lancashire; dio. Chester; val. £300; pat., trustees; Rev. W. Carpenter, D. D., prom.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection.—The Rev. George Edward Tate, by his late parishioners at Great Warley, by the congregation of Warley Common; the congregation of St. Mark's, Hulse, to the Rev. Wm. Archer; to the Rev. Chas. Blathwayt, late of Beckington, Somerset, from his parishioners.

The important and valuable rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn, is about to undergo a change of incumbents, the Rev. J. T. Robinson (who has been non-resident for the last four years) having effected an exchange with the Rev. J. J. Toogood, vicar of North Petherton, near Bridgewater, and rural dean in the diocese of Wells. The living of St. Andrew, which is in the gift of the Duke of Buccleugh, is of the value of £1200 a year.

The Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches met on Monday, when grants of money were made towards building churches at Amcott's, near Goole, and Holyrood, in the parish of Prestwich, near Manchester; towards rebuilding the church at Newcastle Bridgeend, Glamorganshire; and that at Hartwell, near Northampton. Grants were also voted towards enlarging and otherwise improving the churches at Milverton, near Wellington; Durrington, near Amesbury; and Winchelsea, near Rye.



RECEPTION OF LORD GOUGH AT CALCUTTA.

LORD GOUGH'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

LORD GOUGH arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of December, in the State yacht *Soonamooky*; his Lordship having entered the Hoogly by the Sounderbuns. It had been intimated that the ex-chief wished to be received as quietly as possible; accordingly no public demonstration was made, beyond having the garrison out on his Lordship's landing, besides a pretty mark of welcome at the Peninsula and Oriental Company's Dépôt, and on board the *Haddington*, Captain Field, in which ship his Lordship was to leave India. A Sketch of this point, taken on the spot, we are enabled to present to our readers. It represents the State yacht passing the Dépôt, under a salute of seventeen guns; with the *Haddington*, and the fine ship *Agincourt*, lying at one of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's wharves discharging stores.

His Lordship, we are informed, was much pleased with this greeting, and acknowledged it by standing on the deck of the yacht uncovered, and bowing repeatedly to the three hearty cheers of the *Haddington's* sailors. We are happy to add that Lord Gough appeared in excellent health. On landing he was escorted by the principal garrison officers along a street, formed by troops, to the Government House, where a cordial reception by Sir John Littler awaited him, and of whose hospitality his Lordship partook, until the departure of the steamer. On the morning of the 8th his Excellency embarked at Garden Reach; the band of the 70th were in attendance, and played, while a salute of seventeen guns was firing from the Peninsula Company's grounds, and until the ship cast off.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCREW SHIPS.—The French Government has ordered the line-of-battle ship *L'Ulm*, 100 guns, now building at Rochefort, to be fitted with a screw propeller, with engines of 300 horse power. The French have another ship of 120 guns, named *Le Vingt-quatre Février* (the 24th of February), now fitting with a screw and engines of 900 horse power. The only ship in the English navy approximating to these powerful screw line-of-battle ships is the *Agamemnon*, 80, now building in Woolwich dockyard, to have engines of 400 horse power, and which will not be ready for sea for several years.

A notice has been issued at the Post-office, that mails will be made up on the evening of February 23 for Madeira, to be conveyed by her Majesty's sloop *Sphynx*, which will sail from Devonport after the arrival of the London post on the morning of February 24. Letters from Madeira will be liable to a postage of 1s. 10d. the half-ounce, and so on; and newspapers to the charge of 2d each. All letters and newspapers intended to be sent by this vessel must be specially addressed, "By her Majesty's sloop *Sphynx*."

RURAL SPORTS—FEBRUARY.

RABBIT SHOOTING.

More difficult than hares to hit,
They frequently appear to flit
Like shadows past one:—good, indeed,
Is then the aim that bids them bleed.
If you would see them closely stopped
In the thick wood, you must adopt
Snap shooting, for you'll seldom there
Have time to take them full and fair:

E'en lost to view, advance your gun
Quickly to where you think they run;
Regard not grass, nor bush, nor briar,
Through each and all that instant fire.
Bang! it is well—you saw him not,
And yet you've killed him on the spot.
WATT'S Remarks on Shooting.

ENGLAND, in spite of the vast strides it has made in commerce and manufactures, and its consequent increase of population, still claims her pre-eminence as a sporting country, far surpassing any other either in ancient or modern times. We have our sports for summer and winter, and for almost every day in the year. The character of its people, we are inclined to think, is benefited by the out-door exercise, which a devotion to rural sports necessarily imposes. The subject of our illustration is one of the sports peculiarly welcome this month, now that bird shooting is over; and it has been asserted that Rabbit shooting is superior to any other. In the "Book of Rural Sports" we find the following spirited description of this sport:—

"The spaniels are questing for rabbits within the close tangling of an extensive wood; their merry cry bespeaks them on the scent; the sporting attendants spread here and there, all eye and all ear, to see the quick dart of the rabbit across the path, or to hear the leaves rattle, and the small boughs give place to his dashing forward. See! there he crosses the path—a shot is fired; the nimble spaniel is seen racing over the same tract in his wake, scenting the stain as he goes. A squeak is heard, and the nearest sportsman flies to the spot, crying 'Dead! dead!' and presently returns with the prize. This enlivening scene is enacted again and again; and when the copse has failed, the neighbouring hedge-rows are tried, which, if they have much furze, are sure to make excellent hides for these nimble animals. Rabbit-shooting in such cover is very pleasant and lively sport, and with such hardy terriers or spaniels as will not only follow them in all their tortuities, however thick or tangled, as the wire-coated will do, the sport is gratifying in the extreme. The sportsman in this shooting must be on the alert, and must place himself as the cry of the dogs directs him, to look sharply for the darting out of the rabbit, which, be it remembered, is very unlike that of the hare; and hence so many hare-shooters fail in rabbit-shooting practice. The dart of the rabbit is quick in the extreme; that of the hare, except the dog be close to her, is more quiet; indeed, she often steals out rather

than flies, and pausing a moment to look around them, decamps. The gliding of the rabbit is so rapid that it is necessary either that the gunner have his gun on the cock, or at least that his thumb be on it, as not a moment should be lost; thus it is that snap shooters succeed best in rabbit-shooting; the smallest hesitation on the part of the shooter loses this nimble animal, who crosses a path with incredible speed. Indeed, if a fair portion of practice of rabbit shooting will not make a quick shot, the case is hopeless. The fences and coverts likewise near a wood are often the resort of rabbits, particularly if showers have made the levels of the wood in a dripping state. Here, leaving the wood and its drippings, they locate themselves amongst the thickest cover of the hedge-rows, and, if furze be planted there, it is a sure hide for them. Here two, three, or even more sportsmen, judiciously placed, having with them rather small dogs used to the sport, and tough-hided, with a moderate portion of tongue, who will follow up the game with their merry cry, while ever and anon a rabbit is forced out and driven across the path, may find ample employment for their guns."

The locality of the Sketch is near Tunbridge; but Hertfordshire is esteemed the finest country for the sport.

PORT OF LONDON SHIPOWNERS' LOAN AND ASSURANCE COMPANY—On Monday the Master in Chancery Tinney appointed Mr. Hutton official manager to investigate and wind up the affairs of this undertaking, started by one Augustus Collingridge, in 1847, to insure against "the perils of the seas fire, rovers, reprisals, and other marine risks," the ships and vessels of the shareholders, with a capital of £50,000, in 500 shares of £100 each. The preliminary deposit was 2s. 6d. per share. Various policies, the claims in respect of which are matters in dispute, were granted; and in 1849, the directors, finding it inexpedient, from non-payment by the shareholders, to continue the undertaking transferred the same to the Sea Fire and Life Assurance Company, who undertook to indemnify the Port of London Company from all risk and loss in respect of policies representing contingent claims against the company.

At the eleventh general meeting last week of the contributors to the General Theatrical Fund, held at the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Buckstone in the chair, it appeared that the receipts for the past year amounted to £896 1s. 3d. and the expenditure, consisting nearly altogether of payments to annuitants, to £435 19s. 8d., leaving a balance of £460 1s. 7d.

Twenty race-horses, the private property of the ex-King Louis Philippe, forming the Royal stud at Meudon, were sold by auction at the park of Mauseaux, in Paris, last week. The sale was well attended. The highest price obtained was 3220*l.* for an English chestnut mare, 11 years old. A yearling colt, bred at Meudon, was purchased for the President of the Republic at the price of 1525*l.* A two-year-old bay filly was likewise purchased for the President of the Republic at 1870*l.* The sale produced 25,000*l.*



RABBIT-SHOOTING NEAR TUNBRIDGE.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



A WESTMORELAND TROUT-STREAM—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.

We have this week Engraved one of Mr. Jutsum's three contributions to the Exhibition: 314. "A Westmoreland Trout Stream," in the South Room. The size of the painting, 3 feet 2 inches in height, by 4 feet 7 inches in width. This is a charming scene of glorious mountain, picturesque wood, and sparkling water. It is painted in the artist's best manner.

Mr. O'Neil's "Myrrha" (No. 311) hangs in the Middle Room; and its dimensions are 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 2 inches. This picture we have already commended, for its delicacy of touch, and the tranquil thoughtfulness and winning beauty of the face. Perchance, our Artist's portrait of the Iopian Female Slave, the favourite of Sardanapalus, has been embodied from the beautiful opening to the fifth act of Lord Byron's gorgeous tragedy:—

"The day at last has broken. What a night
Hath usher'd it! How beautiful in
heaven!
Though varied with a transitory storm,
How beautiful in that variety!
How hideous upon earth! where peace
and hope,
And love and revel, in an hour were
trampled
By human passions to a human chaos,
Not yet resolved to separate elements—
'Tis warring still! And can the sun so rise
So bright, so rolling back the clouds into
Vapours more lovely than the unclouded
sky,
With golden pinnacles, and snowy moun-
tains,
And billows purpler than the ocean's,
making
In heaven a glorious mockery of the
earth,
So like we almost deem it permanent;
So fleeting, we can scarcely call it aught
Beyond a vision, 'tis so transiently
Scatter'd along the eternal vault: and
yet
It dwells upon the soul, and soothes the
soul,
And blends itself into the soul, until
Sunrise and sunset form the haunted
epoch
Of sorrow and of love; which they who
mark not,
Know not the realms where those twin
genii
(Who chasten and who purify the heart,
So that we would not change their sweet
rebukes
For all the boisterous joys that ever
shook
The air with clamour) build the palaces
Where their fond votaries repose and
breathe
Briefly; but in that brief cool calm
inhale
Enough of Heaven to enable them to
bear
The rest of common, heavy, human
hours,
And dream them through in placid suf-
ferance;
Though seemingly employed like all the
rest
Stoiling breathers in allotted tasks
Of pain or pleasure, two names for one
feeling,
Which our internal, restless agony
Would vary in the sound, although the
sense
Escapes our highest efforts to be happy.
Balra. You muse right calmly; and
can you watch
The sunrise which may be our last
Myr.
Therefore that I so watch it, and re-
proach
Those eyes, which never may behold it
more,
For having look'd upon it oft, too oft.
Without the reverence and the rapture
due
To that which keeps all earth from being
as fragile
As I am in this form."

A lady has transmitted, through the Bishop of London, to the committee for the building of a new church and schools in the Trinity district of St. Pancras, the munificent sum of £1000 in aid of the funds now raising for their completion. Miss Burdett Coutts has given £100, and a lady has placed £100 in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Laing to meet nine similar gifts, four of which have been already received.

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio "Deborah" was performed last Monday night, at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. Surman, with Misses Birch, Holroyd, Kenneth, Messrs. Genge, Walker, W. H. Seguin, and Lawler, as principal singers.

"Deborah" stands second in the list of Handel's oratorios; it was finished in Feb., 1733, and produced at the King's Theatre on the 17th of March following, by command of King George II., and the prices of admission were a guinea and half-guinea, the number of executants being about 100: now it is heard for three

shillings at Exeter Hall, with nearly 800 players and singers. It was revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1843. Like many of the great sacred productions of Handel, "Deborah" suffers from the weakness of the poem, which was written by Mr. Samuel Humphreys. The subject is taken from the 4th and 5th chapters of the Book of Judges, embodying the rising of the people of Israel at the instigation of Deborah, the prophetess, against the power of Jabin, King of Canaan, their cruel oppressor. Barak is nominated leader of the Israelite army. In the second part, Deborah is menaced with the vengeance of Sisera, the Canaanite commander-in-chief; but she defies his power, and the Israelites advance to battle. In the third part, there are the lamentations of the Priests of Baal for Sisera's defeat and decease, and the honours paid to Jael for the General's death, concluding with a general thanksgiving of the people of Israel.

The dramatic elements in "Deborah" are like those in "Samson": the Baal worship is in juxtaposition with the worship of the true faith, and this religious antagonism is finely treated by Handel. Some of his grandest chorusses are in "Deborah": the "Immortal Lord" is stupendous, as is the "O blast, with thy tremendous brow." The "See the proud chief," opening the second part, is sublime. The "O Baal! Monarch of the skies" reminding the hearer of the "Oh, the pleasures," by the same composer, with all his wondrous accompaniments. The fugue writing in the two chorusses, the "Hallelujah" of the first, and the "God, King of Kings" of the second part, is admirable: the latter recalls the theme of one of the Coronation Anthems, "The King shall rejoice." Amongst the well-known airs in "Deborah" are the "How lovely is the blooming fair," and "All danger disdaining," for contralto; the "Choirs of Angels," for the soprano; the "Awake the ardour," and the pathetic air, "Tears such as tender fathers shed," for bass. There is also a charming duo, "Where do thy ardours raise me." The oratorio was on the whole creditably executed, although the conductor might amend his besetting sin of dragging the time.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The fourth chamber concert took place on Saturday, directed by Mr. W. L. Phillips, who also accompanied the vocal music. The scheme comprised Haydn's quartet in G, No. 81, played by Messrs. Thirlwall, J. Banister, Trust, and Hutton; Dussek's pianoforte quartet in E flat, executed by Miss R. M. S. Read, Messrs. Thirlwall, Trust, and Hutton; H. Westrop's pianoforte quintet, played by Messrs. Westrop, Banister, T. Westrop, Trust, and Hutton; and Hummel's septuor in D minor, Op. 74, for pianoforte (Brinley Richards), flute (R. S. Pratten), horn (Callcott), oboe (Horton), tenor (Trust), violoncello (Hutton), and contra-basso (F. S. Pratten). The concert went off pretty well, but the old complaint of insufficient reinforcements must be reiterated. The septuor of Hummel is rarely heard, but it is a clever work, and the pianoforte part was ably sustained by Mr. Richards. Mendelssohn's trio from "Elijah," "Lift thine eyes," nicely sung by Miss Mira Griesbach, Miss Fyne, and Miss C. Panchaud, was encored.

PIANOFORTE CONCERTS.

Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, the composer, commenced, on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, his annual series of pianoforte concerts. It is from the classical stores of the great masters that this eminent pianist makes up his programmes, which are full of interest. Two sonatas, one by Beethoven, in C, Op. 96; and the other by Bach, in C minor, for pianoforte and violin, were executed by Mr. Bennett and Herr Ernst; in such hands the performance was a treat of the highest order. It is no matter in what school Ernst plays; the antiquated style of Bach was rendered with the utmost finish and elegance. Mr. Bennett's touch has a peculiar charm—his execution is unerring in precision, no intricacies dismay him, but he is not a showy player; and his great skill, to the admirers of the modern romantic school, is not so apparent, from the absence of an impassioned intensity; but this want of warmth is more in manner than in feeling, and if Mr. Bennett, who is a conscientious musician, thought proper, he could establish himself as an exponent of the first force in the fantasia style. Besides Mozart's



"MYRHA"—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

sonata in F, and a selection from Mendelssohn's songs without words, Mr. Bennett, with Mr. Cousins, gave some of his own pieces for two performers. Mr. Cousins is known as an organist and a violinist—this time he puts in his claim, as the pupil of Bennett, as a skilful pianist. Miss Dolby was the only vocalist, but her selection of songs, although by Handel and Macfarren, was not so fortunate as usual.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The first concert of the Amateur Musical Society for this season will take place next Monday, conducted by Sig. Negri. On the same evening Mr. Willy will commence, at St. Martin's Hall, a series of orchestral and vocal concerts; and Mrs. Gardner will give a concert at the Beethoven Rooms. On Tuesday Mr. Richardson's concert at the Hanover Rooms will take place. On Wednesday Signor Felice Ronconi, brother of the Ronconi, will begin a series of concerts at the Beethoven Rooms. Messrs. Cooper and Hancock will hold their third and last subscription classical concert at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening. The fifth concert of the Society of British Musicians will be given this evening (Saturday), at St. Martin's Hall. On Monday, March 4, will be the first Philharmonic Concert. The musical arrangements for the 12th anniversary festival of the admirable institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, at which the Duke of Cambridge will preside, will be of great interest; the banquet takes place on Friday, March 15. The committee for Mr. Platt's farewell concert have fixed Wednesday evening, April 24, for that entertainment, in which the most eminent talent in London, native and foreign, will assist, Mr. Costa conducting the programme; Mr. Platt, so many years known as our most celebrated horn-player, is now disabled from continuing his profession. He has never given a concert during a career of thirty years; and Sir George Smart, Sir Henry Bishop, Messrs. Horsley, W. S. Bennett, Anderson, Lucas, Harper, Howell, Bannman, Sainton, Mitchell, Ella, Lyon, G. Cooke, Hogarth, Rovedino, Hatton, Hill, Phillips, Griesbach, Grunelstein, Blagrove, Willy, T. Chappell, and other professors and amateurs—appreciating Mr. Platt's long and arduous services—have formed themselves into a committee, to secure for him every possible advantage from this farewell concert. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, patronise this undertaking. Mr. Lyon is hon. secretary; Mr. T. Chappell, treasurer; and Sir G. Smart, chairman of the committee. Mr. J. Parry has given his entertainment this week at Sunderland, North Shields, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; next week his "Lights and Shadows" will amuse the people of Edinburgh and Glasgow. M. Kontski, the violinist, has returned to London for the season; he has given recently concerts in Paris and Lille, with the greatest success. The eighteenth of the London Concerts took place on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall; Ernst and Sternfeld Bennett and Signor Briccaldi, the flautist, were the principal instrumentalists; and Mr. Reeves and Herr Formes the leading singers. Sir H. R. Bishop has given at the Polytechnic Institution, this week, lectures on music. On Wednesday, at the Marylebone Institution, Mr. W. H. Gratton delivered a lecture on ancient Egyptian music, with Miss Messent as vocal exponent. Mr. Milne's Scotch entertainment was repeated on Thursday, at Crosby Hall. The concerts of the Beethoven Quartet Society will be resumed this season at the Beethoven Rooms, under the direction of M. Rousselot. Miss Catherine Hayes commenced her second provincial tour on the 13th inst., at the Reid Commemoration Concert, in Edinburgh. Miss Poole, Mr. Travers, Herr Mengis, and Signor Polonini, with Signor Vera as accompanist, are included in the tour. The reception of Miss Hayes at Edinburgh, and subsequently at Glasgow, was most rapturous; she received a double encore in a Scotch ballad, after brilliant displays in the Italian school. On Monday last, Miss Hayes, Miss Poole, Mr. Travers, &c., sang at a concert in Belfast. On Thursday night, they were to perform in Dublin, in Donizetti's "Linda." The Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday night, revived Haydn's "Creation," conducted by Costa, with Miss Birch, Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. Reeves, and Herr Formes as chief vocalists. Mr. Willy concluded his series of classical Chamber Concerts last Monday, at the St. Martin's Hall. Platt's violoncello playing was the theme of universal admiration.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Owing to the indisposition of Mme. Castellan, the part of *Berthe*, in the "Propheète," has been taken, at the Grand Opera, in Paris, by Mlle. Hebert-Massy; the work was given for the 48th time last Monday, but its withdrawal for a time, after the 50th night, is announced, as Mme. Viardot is about to visit Germany, to play *Fidelio*, in Berlin. The new ballet of "Stella di Napoli, ou les Contrebassiers," for Cerito, will be produced next week. Barroliet, the barytone, is re-engaged at the Grand Opera in Paris. Mozart's "Don Juan" has been revived at the Parisian Italian Opera-house, with Mlle. Vera as *Donna Anna*, and Mme. Persiani as *Zerlina*, Ronconi as the *Don*, Lucchesi as *Ottavio*, and Lablache as *Leporello*. Ronconi's style and appearance was regarded by the amateurs as better calculated for *Leporello* than *Don Giovanni*. Lucchesi omitted the air "Il mio tesoro." Mlle. Vera made some good points. Meyerbeer arrived at Vienna on the 4th inst., and the same evening superintended a full orchestra rehearsal of the "Propheète," which was to have been produced on the 15th instant. Mlle. Lind sang in Haydn's "Creation" on the 7th, at Bremen; she had previously sung at Göttingen. As soon as the ice broke up, Mlle. Lind was to depart for Stockholm, where she would remain until the period of her departure for America with Mr. Benedict and Signor Belletti. On Tuesday last, two grand concerts were given in Paris, at the Salle Sainte Cecile, being the first meeting of the new Philharmonic Society, and in the Conservatoire *salle* for the *début* of Mme. Sontag. The Philharmonic band consisted of 100 players and 105 chorus singers, the whole conducted by Berlioz; there were eight pieces in the programme, beginning with Beethoven's first "Leonora" overture; then followed the two first parts of "Faust," by Berlioz, Roger and Levasseur singing the solos. Joachim next played the "Ottello" fantasia of Ernst. Viardot sang the grand scena with chorus from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," and Mlle. Dobré the solo of the first scene of Gluck's "Echo et Narcisse." Demunck was next in rotation for a violoncello solo, and Roger followed in an air from Mehul's "Joseph;" and the scheme ended with the scene of the "Bénédictin des Poignards," from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." At the third meeting of the "Société des Concerts" Massol created a great sensation by his singing of the air of "Thaos," from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," in which he was encored—an unusual honour at the Conservatoire; the "Bénédictin des Poignards," of Meyerbeer, also produced an immense effect at this concert.—Verdi has selected the subject of Shakespeare's "Tempest" for the libretto of his new opera.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The musical critic has been little called upon to devote attention to the operatic doings of "Old Drury" since its reopening. During the run of the pantomime we witnessed "Rob Roy," but we did not deem it necessary to notice then the extraordinary style of execution of the musical portion in that drama. The performance last Monday night of the "Beggars' Opera" as an afterpiece, indicating an intention to give musical pieces and operettas for the future as the concluding entertainment of the evening, cannot be passed over without an emphatic protest against the totally inefficient manner of rendering that popular work, containing so many of our national melodies. Never within our experience, not even in the most insignificant provincial theatre, do we recollect to have heard more incapable singers than the Drury-lane representatives of the principal parts, especially of the *Polly* and *Lucy*; and the management must be warned that the ridicule attending such disgraceful operatic representations is not now confined to the experienced amateur, for the masses have of late years been too well trained in musical matters to be deceived by the introduction of inexperienced novices, and by a general massacre of our old English operas. The excuse of low prices for mediocrity will not suffice in a theatre of the standing of "Drury-lane." What must a foreign professor or amateur, who has heard so much of the great advance in this country in the knowledge of music, have thought of such an exhibition as that of last Monday?

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Adolphe Adam's three-act comic opera, "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," was produced on Wednesday night. This work was originally represented at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, in Paris, Oct. 13, 1836, and is a standing opera of the repertoire to this day: there is not a nook in France in which the melodies of the "Postillon" are not current, and a *bal masqué* in Paris without a "Postillon" has never been heard of. This universal popularity is amply deserved; the libretto of MM. Leuven and Brunswick is an admirable comedy; the music of Adam is a masterpiece of the French school. The first act passes in the village of Lonjumeau, which has been immortalised by this opera, in 1756, and the second and third acts are in Paris, an interval of ten years having elapsed between the first and second acts.

In the first act, *Chapelou*, the postillion, and *Madelaine*, mistress of the inn for post-horses, are married. On the night of the marriage, *Chapelou* is induced to quit *Madelaine* for Paris, by the *Marquis de Corcy*, Intendant of the Royal Theatre, the latter having overheard the singing of the postillion, who has a tenor-voice, reaching to B flat, of great beauty, and tempted him to leave his wife by a large sum of money, and the offer of a lucrative engagement at the Grand Opera. In the second act, *Madelaine*, under the name of *Madame de Latour*, inhabits a rich house in Paris. She had quitted Lonjumeau, after *Chapelou's* sudden abandonment of her on the bridal night, for the Isle of France, and inherited the fortune of a rich aunt. *Madelaine* has become an accomplished lady of rank, and, visiting the Opera, recognises in *Saint Phar*, the principal tenor, her runaway husband. He finds a striking likeness to *Madelaine* in the rich and titled *Mme. de Latour*, but does not for a moment suppose that she can be the rustic peasant he was wedded to; and *Madelaine*, availing herself of his ignorance, receives his addresses, and *Saint Phar* and *Mme. de Latour* are united, to the great vexation of the Intendant, who had been courting the lady. Out of revenge, the *Marquis*, who learns from *Biju*, *Chapelou's* companion, the former marriage of the postillion, denounces the great tenor; but as, of course, he has only re-married his own wife, the *dénouement* may be imagined, *Saint Phar* promising to quit the stage for ever.

The scene in which *Madame de Latour* perplexes *Saint Phar* by discovering herself to him in the dress of *Madelaine*, is highly diverting. Mdlle. Guichard played with intelligence; and her two voices—first that of the peasant, and then of the fine lady—were well managed. Chillet appeared in his original part of *Chapelou*, and wonderfully he still plays and sings. As postillion, the action of his hands and the rigidity of his body are excellently managed; and his ultra refinement as the tenor, with all the airs and graces peculiar to that eccentric class of singing bipeds, was infinitely. In his grand air, a holding note of remarkable duration was much applauded and encored. The celebrated trio, "Pendu," one of the most effective comic compositions ever heard, also told. Bugnet was clever in the blacksmith *Biju*, who afterwards becomes *Alcander*, the chorus-singer. Some changes in the *mise en scène* from

the Paris version were unnecessary: the *scène* of the first act suffered from these modifications. The musical inspiration of Adam in this opera is evident from beginning to end: it is full of delicious melody, and the instrumentation is elegant as well as profound; whilst the exquisite tact of the composer in preserving the *couleur locale* is observable in every portion of this truly masterly work. As an instance, we may quote *Madelaine's* first air, "Mon petit mari," and the couplets of *Chapelou*, "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," as contrasted with their style of music in the last acts.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Friday week, a Miss Edwards appeared in Mr. Knowles's "Wife," as *Mariana*. With some talent, she has much provincial coarseness to correct; and in the climax of passion must cultivate her taste so as duly to modulate its expression.

OLYMPIC.

A new tragedy, entitled "The Noble Heart," by Mr. G. H. Lewes, was produced on Monday with triumphant success. It was some time ago played at Manchester, the author acting the hero, and has since been presented on various provincial stages. For this theatre, it has been advantageously reduced to three acts. The story is, shortly, that of a father, *Don Gomez de la Vega* (Mr. Brooke), being unknowingly in love with his son's betrothed; and during the absence of the latter in the wars, effecting a compulsory marriage with her. No sooner is the ceremony completed, than *Leon*, the son (Mr. Davenport), returns, when, after many scenes of powerful passion, *Don Gomez* is brought to recognise the boy's prior claim. Whereupon the "Noble Heart" determines on reparation. Accordingly, *Don Gomez* procures a dispensation from the Pope, and retires to a convent. The part of the bride, *Juanna*, was beautifully performed by Mrs. Mowatt, with a delicate perception both of its strength and its weakness. Mr. Davenport was the ardent lover and devoted son; while all the father was exemplified in the powerful and passionate acting of Mr. Brooke.

The scenery and costumes are splendid, and the whole play is acted with admirable precision and effect.

ADELPHI.

A new farce, exhibiting Mr. Wright as a jealous husband, was produced on Monday, to the satisfaction of a crowded house. Its title is "My Precious Betty." The state of mind so humorously depicted by Mr. Wright is due to the Jago-like suggestions of Mr. Paul Bedford, who, as a *Mr. Wogtail*, persuades *Mr. Bobtail* (Mr. Wright) that his wife had owed the legacy which she enjoys under the will of a Dr. Brown, her former master, to certain undue compliances; and that she still receives clandestine visits from a *Mr. Langford* under equivocal circumstances. The piece is smartly written.

NEW STRAND.

Mrs. Glover still continues in the ascendant. During the week she has performed the character of *Miss Flashington*, in Mr. Howard Payne's comedy of "Woman's Revenge," in a manner equally admirable and novel.

SURREY.

Mr. H. F. Chorley had a new play produced here on Monday. It is quaintly entitled "Old Love and New Fortune." It is a dramatic novel, remarkably well written and elaborately constructed. Of a kind new to the English stage, it is liable, however, to misapprehension. Most of the action is supposed between the acts; while the actual scene is occupied with mere results, in the conception of which much subtle ingenuity is appreciable. There is story enough in the play for a three-volume romance, and much consequent concentration in the diction. The dialogue, nevertheless, contains considerable dramatic point. The plot turns upon the moods of one *Sir Archibald Harcourt* (Mr. Mead), who, having been rejected by a lady, swears vengeance on her race—marries another for her wealth—is cheated of her dowry—lives unhappily for two years—becomes a widower, and quits England for the New World, where he makes a fortune. He leaves behind him a son, *Albert* (Mr. Raymond), and a daughter, *Sybil* (*Madame Ponis*)—the former of a meek, the latter of a proud disposition. At length he returns; takes possession of Woodwell's manor house, and sends for his children. This change of prospects has quite turned the brain of *Sybil*. Discarding her old lover, *La Roque*, a Templar (Mr. Creswick), she forthwith proceeds to queen it over her father's establishment, and accepts the courtship of a *Lord Overbury* (Mr. Collier). *La Roque* pursues her, under various disguises and pretences, until he awakens in her her "old love," notwithstanding her "new fortune." At length, she is fain to repudiate the nobleman, and to return to the Templar. In the course of the development, *La Roque* proves to be the real *Lord Overbury*, and the pretended one his uncle, who had usurped his title, by suppressing the documentary evidence of his legitimacy. The remainder of the plot chiefly concerns *Albert*, who, having married *Margaret* (Miss Laporte), the daughter of her who had scorned *Sir Archibald*, falls under his father's ban, and suffers starvation. Associated with their fortunes is one *Eve* (Miss Malcolm), a ward of *Harcourt's*, whom he loves, but who flies from him under the mistaken suspicion that he wishes to make her his mistress, when in reality he courts her for a wife. All at last ends satisfactorily. The piece was admirably played and mounted. Mr. Creswick was deservedly called for; as was also the author, who bowed his acknowledgements from a private box.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, continue, we rejoice to say, in the enjoyment of excellent health. Thrice during the past week her Majesty has gratified her loyal subjects by attending the dramatic performances at different metropolitan theatres.

On Saturday, the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane was honoured with the Queen's presence, her Majesty being accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice. In the afternoon of the same day, the Prince Consort attended a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society at their rooms, in New Burlington-street.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace. In the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Colonel Buckley, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also visited her Majesty on Tuesday, after her arrival in town from Frogmore, and lunched with the Queen and Prince Albert. The Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with a visit on Tuesday afternoon, at Stafford House. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness afterwards took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Queen had a dinner party the same evening, at Buckingham Palace. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Duke of Wellington, Lady Fanny Howard, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, and Sir George Comper.

On Wednesday her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company included his Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, their Excellencies the Baron and Baroness de Brunnow, the Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Right Honourable William S. and the Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lord George Lennox, the Right Honourable Sir James and Lady Graham, Colonel the Honourable C. B. Philips, and Colonel Wyde.

On Thursday the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, the Hon. Elizabeth Lennox, Lord Byron, Colonel Buckley, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, have taken their accustomed exercise daily during the week.

Lord Byron has relieved the Marquis of Ormonde in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE REUNIONS.

The Countess Grey received a very numerous assemblage of the most distinguished members of the nobility and fashionable world on Saturday night, at the noble Earl's new mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

Lord and Lady John Russell entertained his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at dinner on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Chesham-place. The following had the honour of meeting the noble Earl—the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith and Mrs. Smith, Hon. John Elliot, M.P., and Miss Elliott, Mr. Charles Dickens, and Mr. and Mrs. Malden. The family circle included the Hon. Miss Lister and Mr. Otto Russell. —Lady John Russell had an assembly on Wednesday night, which was very fully and fashionably attended.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his second full dress Parliamentary entertainment on Saturday last, at his mansion in Eaton-square. The guests on this occasion included the leading members of the Opposition in the Lower House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at a quarter past twelve o'clock on Tuesday, from Frogmore, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Comper. Her Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, in the afternoon, and left town the following day, on her return to Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Monday, at Gloucester House.

The Cabinet Ministers dined with the Right Hon. H. Labouchere on Wednesday evening, at his residence, in Belgrave-square.

We are happy to learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going on favourably towards recovery.

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," ETC.

CHAPTER XII. continued.

At length Molly, who with her apron to her eyes had been attentively watching the scene, drew close to her husband, and, taking his hand, added her entreaties to those of her weeping sister. The farmer still shook his head, with his eyes fixed upon the ceiling; but it was easy to see that his stubbornness was thawing into pity. At length, when Molly spoke of the pretty babes, that only three months ago he used to play with—tossing them in the hay and riding them on his horse before him, and whose father he was now vowing to ruin—Reuben was conquered. Tearing himself away from them, he paced the room nervously for a moment or two; then stopping suddenly, he cried to his sister, who with her face buried in her handkerchief, was still kneeling—

"If I maun meddle in this, and save Muster Nicholls from being sent beyond the seas, thee'll remain here, Sally, gal, while I go to Lunnun and settle matters as I think best. Take off this satin and gold and silver, and be once more what Sally was twelve years ago. I'll send thee, gal, the babbies in the morning; so good bye, and don't fret. Give us a smack, Molly, thee'll see Reuben to-morrow." It was late in the evening when Reuben Marsh set out on horseback for London.

Mr. Nicholls passed no very delightful day during the absence of his wife on a mission that was to decide his fate. As evening wore on, and Mrs. Nicholls did not return, and he saw by the "Railway Guide" that the last train must have been in some time, he became terrified, and he sat, his head clasped between his hands, in an agony of suspense. How was he to act? If he remained there, he might be dragged forth on the morrow as a forger! He paused for a time; then, with a shrug of the shoulders and an expression of intense anguish and disgust, he summoned Parker; told him to come in and lock the door, and began by telling the astonished lad that his services—his faithful services—should not go unrewarded.

"Thank'ee, sir," said Parker, twitching his hair. He then told the boy it was necessary that he should escape from the house that night. Concealing from him as much as possible the cause of his flight, Nicholls, by means of a sovereign, at last bribed him into his plans. Parker was directed to watch from behind the drawingroom window curtains, until the back of the man mounting guard without was turned; when, on a given signal, the barrister would rush from the house. The moments he had to spare were employed in writing a few words to his wife. Then hastily packing up in one compartment of his carpet-bag what few things might be necessary on his journey, Nicholls crammed the other with the most valuable pieces of his plate, and, taking what money he had, stood at the street-door, wrapped in a huge travelling cloak, with his hand on the latch, waiting for the boy's signal. No sooner did he hear it than the door was opened, and a man half asleep, who had been lolling against one of the posts, fell across the threshold. In an instant the man started to his legs, and, seizing the cloak, shouted to his companions.

Resistance was useless. A cab was quickly called, and the wretched man hurried into it. He did not speak a word, but shrunk up into an inconceivably small space, and there remained until he was summoned forth from his hiding-place as the cab stopped before a dirty, dingy, house, whose windows were safely secured with massive bars, in one of the streets running out of Chancery-lane. The heavy door was quickly unbolted and unlocked; in another minute he was ushered into a dim, ill-furnished apartment—the air foggy with tobacco-smoke—in which several unshorn and unwashed gentlemen sat. Some were playing cards, others lolling about the mantel-piece in deep discussion with those whose clean shirts and well-brushed hats told that they were visitors; while a few, crouched in the corners, seemed to be in the utmost state of dejection.

The first thing the unfortunate barrister noticed, was that all the people in attendance had hook noses, thick lips, and, in speaking, always put v's in the place of w's, and he trembled to think how short a time his £5 would last him. Nicholls was glad to make arrangements for the night, and retire to a miserable, dirty little room, at the top of the house, the window of which was crossed with iron bars, and for which he was to pay five shillings per night. His reflections were certainly not of the liveliest description, though his bed companions were. He went to sleep, and, most probably, dreamt of having a log tied to one leg, the sponging-house, Mrs. Nicholls, and the jeweller.

When Reuben Marsh arrived in town, he went direct to the house of his brother-in-law, and gave a loud knock. He was told from the area, that Mr. Nicholls had left, and had been seen in the custody of a shabby man, who had been skulking about the house for weeks.

"Dang it, the poor fellow's trapped!" said Reuben to himself, as he walked away. His heart began to soften. He resolved to find Mr. Nicholls the next morning. Accordingly, early on the morrow of his arrival in town, Reuben Marsh proceeded to make enquiries on the subject of the probable whereabouts of the unfortunate young barrister; but first he called at the house in Hyde-Park, and dispatched the children to their mother at Farnham. He was not long in finding out the object of his search.

"Safe to find him snugly housed at Sloman's, my good fellow," replied the second individual whom he addressed, and to Sloman's Reuben proceeded in a cab.

"Be Mr. Wellesley Nicholls here?" asked Reuben, as he entered the house.

"It isn't very likely the shentleman will go hout this morning," was the pithy reply of the Israelite in attendance; then hallooing to some one in the passage, he continued, "Teli the shentelman tat came here yesterday that tere ish a visitor for him, and ax him if he's in."

The honest farmer was soon led to the coffee-room, where he found the elegant Mr. Wellesley Nicholls sitting apart from the rest of the company, and presenting altogether a not very enviable spectacle. As his eye fell upon Reuben Marsh, he seemed to shrink, as the rabbit shrinks that is within the coil of the boa.

Reuben advanced firmly toward his cowering relation; and without extending his hand, or by a frown showing anger, said at once in a calm tone, "Thee be in a nice mess, Nicholls."

"Leave me to my doom," faltered Mr. Nicholls; "I am dying with shame and grief; only be kind to Sara."

"Look'ee," answered Reuben, seating himself close to Mr. Nicholls, that he might not be heard by the company, "thee hast played me a shabby trick, Mister Nicholls. I refused to lend a hundred and sixty pounds because I couldn't afford it, but thee hast taken it out of my pocket to pay for gewgaws to be before the world at my expense."

"You have taken up the bill! Thank you, thank you, Reuben; then I shall not be disgraced to the world."

"Mistaken again. Mind, return to the world of fashion, or whatever people maun call it, and I tell every body of the mean trick Mister Wellesley Nicholls has served me. I'll be silent only on one condition; that thee and Sally live with me till thee canst show me thee hast money to spend in satins and painted carriages and the like."

"I am at your mercy: I obey," said Mr. Nicholls in a dejected tone of voice.

"Thee must first pass through the Insolventy Court," said Reuben.

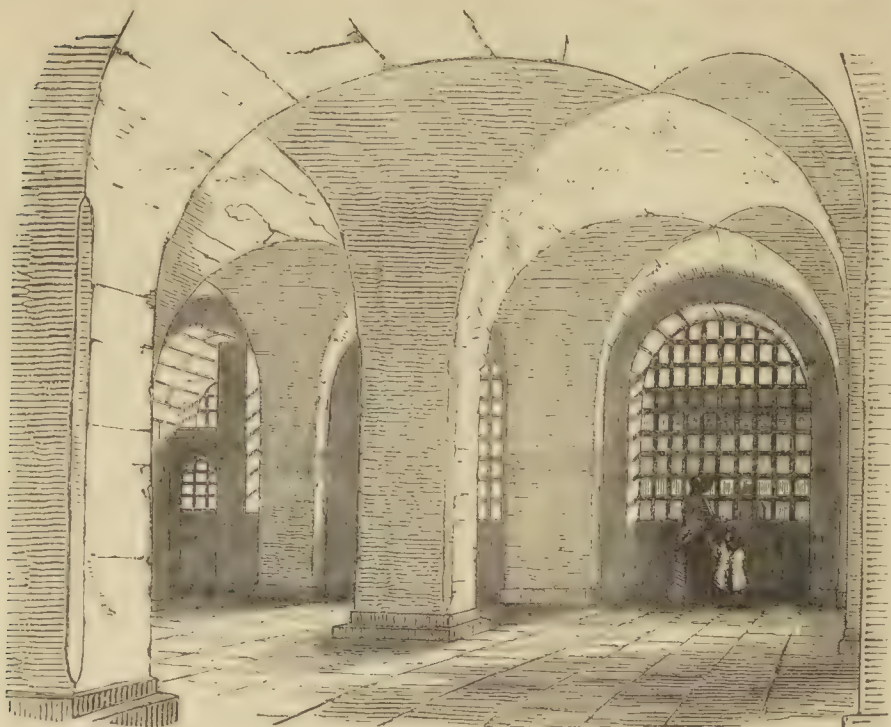
"What will our friends say?"

"Friends? ha, ha!" retorted Reuben, laughing; "Fine friends they be! Will one of them visit thee here? They be rich; why not write to them, Nicholls?"

Mr. Nicholls felt the force of the satire, and was ready to turn his back upon the world in fear of which he had so long lived. He went through the Insolvent Court, was reprimanded severely by the Commissioner for his extravagance, and retired to Farnham, where Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls might be often seen mending stockings, making puddings, washing her children, in short, doing many things that were not *ton* decidedly. As for Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, he in time became the partner of Mr. Green, of Farnham; dug his garden with his own hand; and if he lived in fear of the world, it was that its tinsel might not lead his children astray as it had led him. He and Reuben Marsh became fast friends; and Reuben was proud of the covert he had made. Molly Marsh found an instructive companion in Sally Nicholls. The latter, though her pride softened down considerably, could never forget how much her shoulders were admired by the *élite* of London.

THE END.

N E W G A T E .



CORRIDOR.



THE CHAPEL-YARD.

the old portion of the building at the back. The narrow port-holes in the dark wall looking into Newgate-street let light into the galleries into which they open. There are five of them on each of the three floors. The culprit in the farthest cell on the ground-floor is within a yard of the passers-by. All the cells are vaulted, and about nine feet high, nine deep, and six broad. High up in each is a small window, double-grated. The doors are four inches thick. The strong stone wall is lined; and, altogether, they present to the eye of the culprit an overwhelming appearance of strength. In a small ante-room, near the entrance

of the prison, is a collection of casts, taken from the heads of the principal malefactors who have been recently executed in front of it—very interesting to the student of phrenological science.

The quadrangle for the men is much like the women's, but larger. It consists of two or three yards, and the building surrounding them. No separation of the men is made other than as the law requires—namely, into felons and misdemeanants.

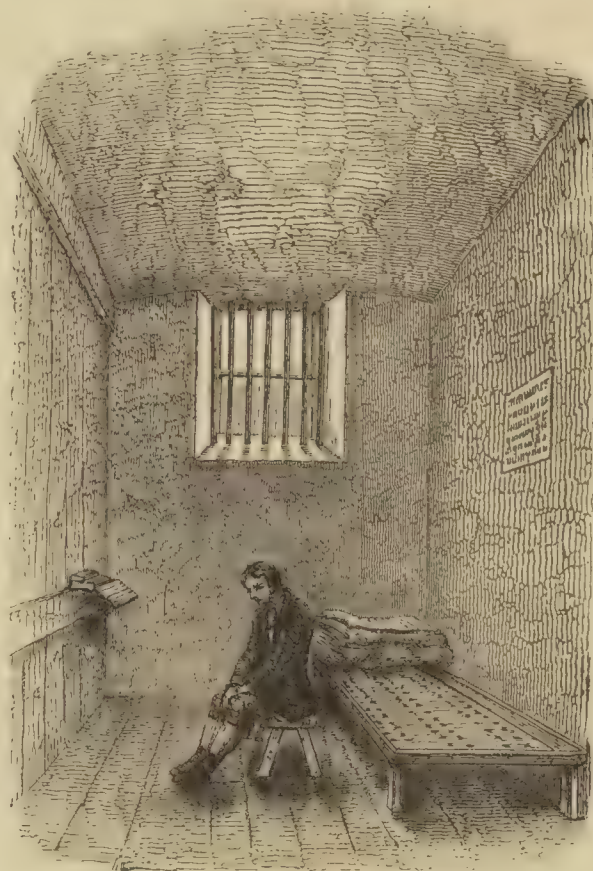
Some little instruction is afforded by humane and philanthropic visitors at the

prison, especially of ladies. Dear Elizabeth Fry used to make the female wards the scene of her pious labours. She found helpers and successors in the work. Lady Pirie is a constant visitor and teacher here now—so is Miss Sturgiss. They read, converse, and pray with their poor sisters.

The chapel, as well befits such a place, is neat and plain. There are galleries for male and female prisoners. Below and in the centre of the floor, a chair is placed conspicuously, and marked for the use of the condemned culprit. On this he is required to sit, the day before his execution in face of the congregation.



THE CHAPEL.



PUNISHMENT CELL.

Leaving the chapel we re-pass the yards, one of which is notable as the scene of a very curious escape—that of the "sweep." The walls are of the same height as the lofty houses in Newgate-street, and present a bar to escape which would daunt the most inveterate prison-breaker. But the sweep surmounted them. Placing his back in the angle of the wall, he worked himself up by his hands and feet, pressing them against the rough masonry, until he reached the

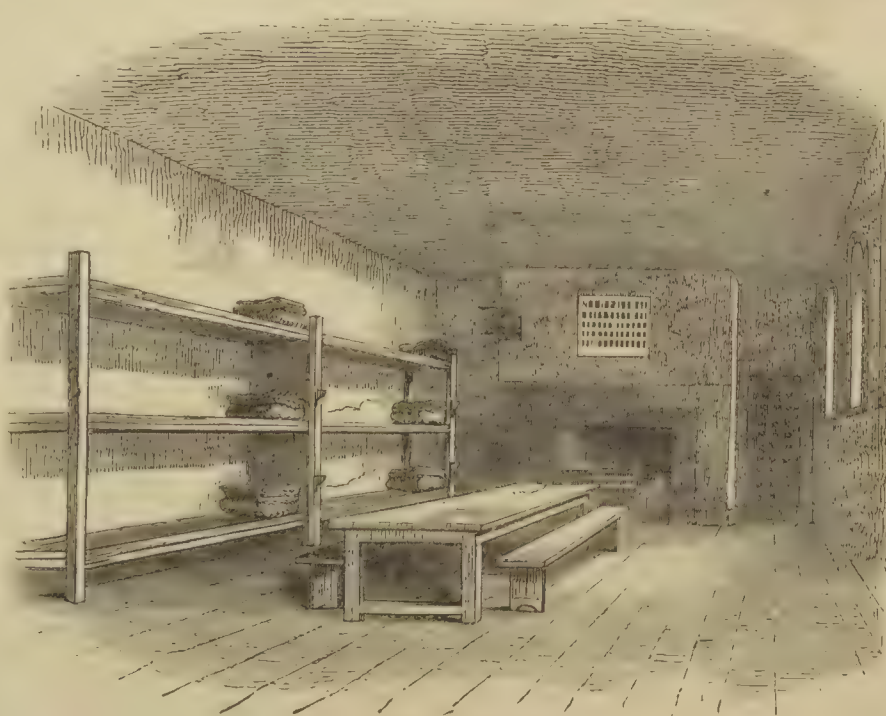
giddy height. He then crept along the top of the walls to the houses, got on to the roofs, entered at a balcony—almost frightening a woman to death—and made his way into the streets, where, as the Newgate prisoners wear no regular costume, he passed unnoticed. He was, however, captured soon after—as almost invariably happens with escaped criminals. Now the wall is smoothed and spiked, there can be no escapes in that way.

We have selected these descriptive details from Mr. Dixon's recently published work on the Great Prisons of London.

Of the accompanying illustrations, the first shows one of the corridors, in which prisoners are allowed to see their friends; next are the Chapel-yard, and the Chapel; then a Punishment Cell, formerly the condemned cell; next a Dining Ward; and, lastly, the present ward for Condemned Male Prisoners.



DINING WARD.



WARD FOR CONDEMNED MALE PRISONERS.



BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE POLAR REGIONS.—THE "INVESTIGATOR" SNOW-WALLED IN FOR THE WINTER.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES CHARLES CHATTERTON, K.H., M.P.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES CHARLES CHATTERTON, K.H., M.P. for the city of Cork, Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for the county, and Provincial Grand Master of Munster, is a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Colonel in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards. He is the second son (by Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Lane, Esq., of Cork) of the late Sir James Chatterton, Second Serjeant-at-Law, Keeper of the State Papers in Ireland, and created a Baronet on the 3rd of August, 1801; and is brother and heir presumptive of the present Baronet, Sir William Abraham, who succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1806.



COL. CHATTERTON, M.P. FOR CORK.

The subject of our memoir was born in 1794, and married, in 1829, Annette, youngest daughter of James Atkinson, Esq., of Lendall, Yorkshire, and had by her one son, James William Acheson, born in 1826, died in 1827; and three daughters, one of whom, Anne, married to the Rev. Richard Dickson, of Vermont, county Limerick, died in 1835; Martha, married to Abraham Orpen, M.D., of the city of Cork; and Rebecca, married, in 1826, to C. Wedderburn Webster, Esq., of the 12th Lancers, are still living, and the latter has issue.

The gallant Colonel entered the army on the 23d of November, 1809; obtained his commission of Lieutenant on the 6th of June, 1811; Captain, the 26th of March, 1818; Major, 22d July, 1824; Lieutenant-Colonel, the 18th of December, 1827; Colonel, the 23d of November, 1841; and was placed on half-pay after a continuous and active service of forty years, on the 3d of October, 1848. From Hart's "Annual Army List," which has rescued from oblivion the arduous services of so many brave men, we learn that from 1811 to 1818 Colonel Chatterton served with no small distinction in Portugal, Spain, Flanders, and France. He was engaged in the affairs of Fuente, Guinaldos, and Aldea de Ponte; was at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; the battles of Usagre, Lierna, Salamanca Heights, San Christoval, Rueda, and Castrajon; in the affairs of Tudela, Valladolid, Celada de Camino; the investment and siege of Burgos; the actions at Monasterio Fuintans, Palla, Venta del Poso, and Cabason; and at the passage of the Huebra to Ciudad Rodrigo. Upon the advance of the army from Portugal he was engaged in the battles of Osma, Vittoria, Villa Franca, Tolosa, the siege and capture of the fortified entrenchments of the enemy, at the battle of the Nivelle, at St. Jean de Luz, at Anglet, and in front of Bayonne, at the occupation of Bordeaux, the passage of the Garonne, the affair at Etalliers, the passage of the Dordogne, the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the advance to, and capture of, Paris; and continued with the army of occupation in France. He has received the war medal with four clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive.

The gallant Colonel is a Conservative, and in favour of agricultural protection.

He was first returned to Parliament for the city of Cork in Feb., 1835; was unsuccessful on petition in May of the same year; was an unsuccessful candidate for the same city in 1837 and 1841, and was returned in November, 1849. The family of the Chattertons settled in Ireland in the time of Elizabeth; and one of them, Thomas Chatterton, obtained a grant of lands in the barony of Ardara, in 1873.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE POLAR REGIONS.

In our notice of this new picture, last week, we explained that it is divided into Summer and Winter. In the latter—the ships' quarters in Port Leopold—the two ships are shown "in a position nearly north and south; the housings of the decks and all upon them white with snow; the masts, tops, shrouds, stays, and every portion of the rigging that was left standing, on which a particle of snow could lodge, encrusted with a fleecy covering, presenting, if not a very cheerful, at least a most picturesque and beautiful appearance. The ice here is a perfectly flat surface, being covered several feet in depth with snow, the harbour being only distinguishable from the land by the line of rocks with which it is surrounded, which, towards its entrance, rise to an immense height, forming two noble capes, the bare and precipitous sides of which present strata of primitive limestone, mostly horizontal, sometimes piled with great regularity, at others so confused as to make it evident that they mark some great convulsion of nature; their dark frowning masses singularly contrasting with the dazzling whiteness of the snow. Around in every direction the distance is one interminable waste, and desolate region of eternal winter."

Our Artist has selected for illustration "the Investigator" protected for the winter. A wall of snow was built between the two vessels, for the purpose of facilitating the communication, by affording shelter from the frequent gales of wind, and the blinding drifts of snow which always accompany them, and which were as fine as sand, and so thick, that the vessels, although only 200 yards apart, were imperceptible from each other. The building of the wall was commenced from the bow of each ship at the same time, and progressed so as to meet half-way; it was constructed of blocks of snow, which were cut and shaped by cutlasses and shovels; they were cut of a size, so as to enable two men to lift and place them in a proper position. Walls of a similar kind were also constructed round each of the ships, the non-conducting power of which prevented the abstraction of heat, which was considerable in windy weather.

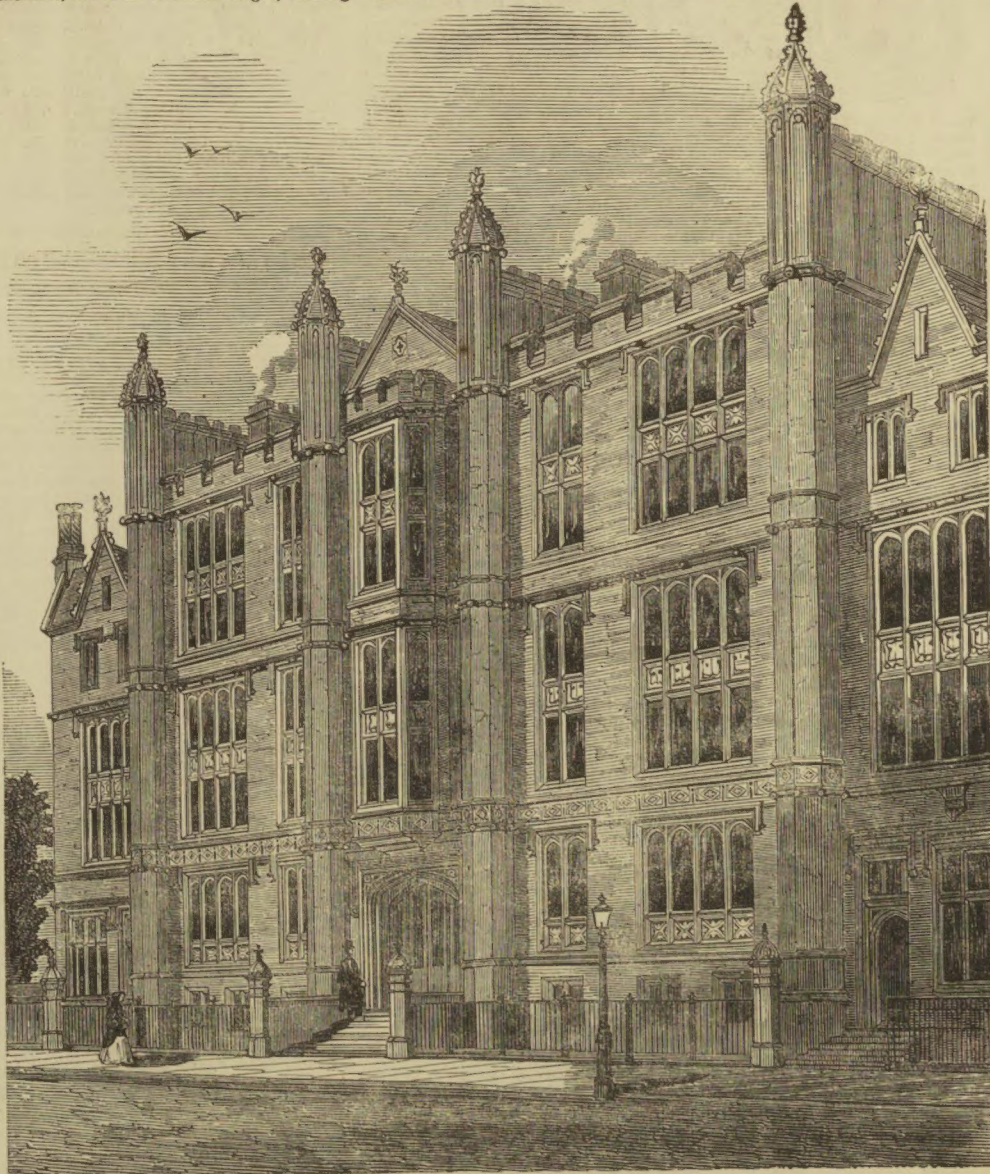
Towards the centre of our picture is the *Investigator*, with her snow-wall; the point in the distance is North-east Cape and its beacon; the right-hand horizon glows with the splendour of an Aurora Borealis; in contrast with which is the pale moon, with her "ineffectual fires;" whilst the still life of the scene is broken by parties of the voyagers in the foreground, who are trapping white foxes.

The picture is painted throughout with wonderful power and intensity of effect, characteristic of the supernatural aspects of the Polar Regions. Mr. Burford has been assisted in his work by Mr. H. C. Selous; the drawings, taken by Lieutenant Browne, of her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, having been presented by the Admiralty.

Mr. Burford, in a note, reminds us that his establishment was first opened about sixty years since. During this long period scores of exhibitions imitative of his panoramas have appeared, with various pretensions. It may not, however, be so extensively known as it deserves to be, that Mr. Burford's Panoramic Views are painted in the finest oil-colour and varnish, and in the same manner as a gallery picture.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE.

It is not only the working-man who is to reap the benefits of the progress of combination and association, but the very numerous classes of bachelors in all grades of society. There can be no reason why, for example, the banker's, the merchant's, the brewer's, the auctioneer's, and an immense number of other clerks, should not have the opportunity of the same comfort, economy, and safety which the Model Lodging-Houses for the labouring classes extend to their occupiers. The young artist, author, surgeon, lawyer, and, in fine, all those members of society who look forward to the day when they shall belong to a club, might at once have all, and more than the advantages of those institutions. This is a theme on which much more might be said than our present space



UNIVERSITY HALL GORDON-SQUARE

will allow, but it must be continually urged; and perhaps no more favourable proof of its practicability can be given than the recent establishment of University Hall, here illustrated. This edifice forms the centre of the west side of Gordon-square, in the rear of University College; and is intended for the reception of young men who are studying in different professions, as law, medicine, the belles lettres, &c.

With Halls, in the old days of the old Universities, as with Inns in the old days of Law, every one was familiar. Our most ancient English College, claiming Alfred for its founder, still calls itself "the Great Hall of the University." And in various such buildings, great or small, the various and numerous students of the old times ate and lived together; with the aid of the superintending Master of Arts, perfecting themselves in the grammar, and logic, and rhetoric which they studied under University professors. But such things are obsolete. Long ago, at Oxford and Cambridge, the colleges and college tutors have subjugated the halls and professors—have silenced the latter, and exterminated the former. Only some few voices of titular professors are still heard in small exceptional convocations; and only a few institutions—colleges all but in name—still retain the style and title of Halls.

Meantime, in the new London University, the Professor has recovered something of his old vitality. Gower-street and the Strand, in this respect, take up the tale of Isis and the Cam. And here, too, it seems, in despite of that modern and ephemeral phenomenon of "Apartments to let," we now find, in somewhat of mediæval costume, reviving, or wishing to revive, the veritable mediæval Hall.

The building, of which we give an illustration, presents an imposing facade to form the west centre of Gordon-square. It is already tenanted, we are informed, by a Principal and Vice-Principal, and a moderate number of students of University College. To University College, through its Gothic back-door (for there is, in the rear, a private communication), students, as in old days, issue book in hand to professional classes. Instruction there received they have opportunity of re-considering and digesting, under the care of superintending seniors, here. And in its well-proportioned and capacious hall they breakfast and dine, as did the young men of old.

The institution in question certainly shows the way for supplying an obvious deficiency in the new University, and for securing it many advantages without many evils—some of the attractions, free from some of the mischiefs—of the College system of Oxford and Cambridge. It is not, however, simply as a student's club-house or model lodging-house that University Hall has been erected. It is to be, we are told, subsidiary to University College in more ways than one. To instruction in theology and moral philosophy (which are excluded by the rules of the older institution), a local habitation will be offered in the new. With the superintendence and assistance of its council, its lecture-rooms will be available for these purposes.

The edifice, beyond its internal claims of expanse, decoration, and apt arrangement of rooms, demands attention to its exterior, which is of the latest period of our Collegiate Gothic architecture, such as may be seen at Hampton Court; and is a very happy adaptation of the leading features of the style to one of the greatest puzzles in architecture of our day, namely, the grouping of uniform windows in numerous stories. Another good feature is, that all the furniture of the establishment is uniform and synonymous with the design.

The cost of the works, designed by Professor Donaldson, and executed by Mr. John Jay, did not exceed £10,000, exclusive of the two houses intended to appear as wings, and so shown in the Engraving, one of which is intended for the dwelling of the Principal.

Mention must be made, too, of the Duke of Bedford, who, with unexampled generosity, has, to promote the purposes of liberal education, granted permission to the founders to purchase, within a given period, the fee-simple of the property, that the building may always remain appropriated to its present intentions.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

FRANCIS-GODOLPHIN LORD GODOLPHIN.



His Lordship, whose death is just announced, was second son of the fifth Duke of Leeds, by Amelia his wife, only daughter and heir of Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Holderness, and grandson of Thomas, fourth Duke of Leeds, K.G., by Mary his wife, daughter and sole heir of Francis Earl of Godolphin. He was born, 18th October, 1777, and married, 31st March, 1800, Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, by whom he leaves issue, George-Godolphin, present and second Lord Godolphin; William-Godolphin; Sydney-Godolphin, B.A., Rector of Durweston, county Dorset; and D'Arcy Godolphin. There was also one daughter, Charlotte-Godolphin, who married Sir Theodore Brinckman, Baronet, and died in 1838.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES JOHN GORDON BREMER, K.C.B., K.C.H.

This gallant and highly distinguished naval officer died at his residence, the Priory, Compton, near Plymouth, on the 14th inst. Sir Gordon, who was educated at the Royal Naval College of Portsmouth, joined the *Endymion* frigate, 3rd April, 1802; was made Lieutenant of the *Captain*, 74 guns, in 1805; obtained the rank of Commander in 1807; was appointed Post Captain and C.B. in 1814; and became Rear-Admiral in 1849. Sir Gordon's war services extended over a considerable period—from his first entrance into the navy, in 1802, to the fall of Canton, in 1841. In the former year, he served under Captain Durham; in 1805, was in the partial action with the French fleet off Brest; in 1812, commanding the *Bermuda*, of 10 guns, he captured *Le Bon Génie*, of much superior force; and subsequently, in command of the *Royalist*, 18 guns, was very actively employed on the coast of Spain, particularly in the defence of the town of Castro Urdiales, in Biscay. In 1813, in company with the *Scylla*, he took the French frigate *Le Weser*; and in 1814 was engaged in the operations in the Gironde, which ended in the occupation of Bordeaux. He subsequently commanded the *Lee* and *Comus* frigates, in which latter vessel he was wrecked off Newfoundland in 1816. In 1823, Captain Bremer was selected to take possession of the north coast of Australia, and found a settlement there. This service completed, he sailed for India, and was present in the latter part of the Burmese war. In 1828, he returned to England, and in 1837 was again sent to Australia, where he founded the settlement of Victoria, in Port Phillip. Circumstances having induced him immediately after to proceed to India, he became, by the death of Sir Frederick Maitland, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in those seas; and, in concert with the Governor General, completely organised the expedition which sailed from Singapore in 1840, and was the first to hoist a flag in a conquered portion of the Chinese Empire. In requital of these gallant services, as well as of his discretion as Plenipotentiary, her Majesty conferred on Sir Gordon the dignity of a K.C.B. Subsequently he became Commodore Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, and continued to hold that important post until forced by sinking health to retire.

Sir Gordon was only son of the late Lieutenant James Bremer, R.N., by Ann his wife, daughter and co-heir of Captain James Norman, R.N., and grandson of Captain James Bremer, R.N., a distinguished naval officer under Lords Howe and Hawke. The family of Bremer was originally German. Sir Gordon was born 26th September, 1786, and was twice married. By his first wife, Harriet, relict of the Rev. George Henry Glasse, he leaves several children.

CHARLES THOMAS CONOLLY, ESQ., OF MIDFORD CASTLE, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

The death of this gentleman occurred on the 13th inst., at his seat of Midford Castle. He was son of the late Charles Conolly, Esq., and derived his descent from a branch of the Conollys of Clacton. He was born March 14th, 1791; and was twice married—first, in 1814, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Clifton, Esq., of Lytham Hall, county Lancaster; and, secondly, in 1828, to Jane, daughter of Philip Lawless, Esq., of Dublin. By the former he had one son, Charles John, who married, in 1840, Louisa de Brancaccio, only daughter of the late Prince de Ruffino, of Naples.

JAMES BARNWELL TATTNALL, ESQ., COMMANDER, ROYAL NAVY.

The eventful life of this officer terminated on the 7th inst., at his residence, 9, Woodside Crescent, Glasgow. He entered the navy in 1803, and was soon after employed in the *Palais*, under Lord Cochrane, where he gained distinction by his gallantry and good conduct. In December, 1806, shortly after he had been removed with Lord Cochrane to the *Imperieuse*, he was placed in charge of a prize in the Bay of Biscay, and sent to England. On his passage, however, he was driven by stress of weather under the island of Belleisle, and captured by a force sent for that purpose from the shore. His detention at Verdun continued for three years, until he succeeded at length in effecting his escape in the disguise of a woman, and reaching Ostend, whence he was conveyed, by a smuggler, to the English fleet. Subsequently, in 1810, he was nominated Acting Lieutenant of the *St. Pierre*; and in the following year, while in the *Racehorse*, participated in the capture of the *Renommée* and the *Dérédée*. In 1813, he commanded the coats of the *President*, at the taking of the Island of Santa Clara; and, in 1814, having proceeded to America, headed the *Tonnant's* boats at the destruction of Commodore Barrey's flotilla up the Patuxent. Not long after, Lieutenant Tattnall was most gallantly distinguished at the capture of five American gun-boats, and was highly commended by his superior officer. His rank as Commander bore date in 1819.

JOHN CALDECOTT, THE ASTRONOMER.

The death of this accomplished gentleman, astronomer to the Rajah of Travancore, occurred at Travancore, in India, on the 16th of December. His loss will be severely felt, and completes the desolation accomplished, in little more than a single year, in the Indian Observatories, by the deaths of Taylor of Madras, Mr. Curmin of Bombay, and Colonel Wilcox of Oudh.

Bred an architect, Mr. Caldecott, as an astronomer and meteorologist, was entirely self-taught. About the year 1832 he appears to have become known to the Rajah of Travancore—one of the most enlightened Princes in the East, and was entrusted with the planning, erection, furnishing, and charge of the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory at Travancore. The difficult task of

arranging and setting to work, single-handed, so large an establishment, was accomplished in an admirable manner; and the results were commensurate with the character of the task. His subsequent labours tended in an essential degree to the advance of scientific research, and soon made his name known throughout Europe. At the period of his decease he was engaged in passing through the press the results of his researches of the preceding ten years.

JULIAN BUSBY, ESQ.

This gentleman, the member of a highly respectable family, was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, in 1832. He practised for some years, with fair success and repute, in town and on the Oxford Circuit, but latterly ill-health prevented his further advancement. Mr. Busby died recently, in his 67th year, much and deservedly regretted.

IRELAND.

The report that Mr. Murphy has been appointed Commissioner of National Education, in the room of Mr. Corballis, is contradicted.

The bull for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns has arrived from Rome.

CHOLERA.—The *Carlow Sentinel* states that the cholera has broken out in the workhouse at Gorey, and already swept away a large number of the inmates. It is also stated that the disease has appeared in the town, and proved fatal to several.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Slattery, of Cashel, has addressed a letter to his flock, urging them not to frequent or encourage the new colleges, on the ground that they have been condemned in the proscriptions of the Roman Propaganda.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.—The bill which Sir William Somerville has introduced to amend the laws which regulate the qualification and registration of Parliamentary voters in Ireland provides that occupiers of land and tenements rated to the Poor-rate at a net value of £8 or upwards, and being registered under the act, are to be entitled to vote at county elections. Persons entitled to estates in fee or in tail, or for life, of the rated value of £5, are also to be entitled to vote. No one is to be allowed on a qualification requiring occupation after the time when the first registry of county voters shall be in force, unless qualified and registered under the act. No persons are to have votes for counties in respect of lands situate within the boundaries of cities and boroughs; but occupiers of land or premises rated at a net annual value of £8 or upwards, and being registered under the act, are to be entitled to vote at elections for cities or towns.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN: February 21: half-yearly meeting: London: R. Paterson, Esq.—A report declaring the dividends of five and six per cent., respectively, as guaranteed by the Eastern Counties, on the different descriptions of shares, was unanimously adopted.

SOUTH-WESTERN.—It is understood to be the intention of the directors of this company, after the half-yearly meeting on the 26th, when the shareholders will have had an opportunity of considering the report of their own committee on the charges affecting the probability of the directors, to call a special general meeting, and "to place at the disposal of the proprietors a certain number of seats in the direction, to fill up or not, as they please and how they please."

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—At a meeting of the railway carrying interest, just held at Halifax, and of the members of the Bolton Town Council, petitions to Parliament were adopted against this company's bill for increasing their rates and charges in respect of goods and passengers.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The committee of inquiry just appointed by the directors consists of Mr. W. C. Rowe, barrister; Mr. H. Blair, solicitor; and Mr. Barwise, accountant.

OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM JUNCTION, AND OXFORD, WOLVERHAMPTON, AND DUDLEY.—At the half-yearly meeting of these companies, held in Birmingham on Saturday, Mr. Barlow, the chairman, in answer to questions, said that the subject of completing these lines was under consideration, and he hoped the matter would be speedily settled.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—THE DIVIDEND.—The dividend announced upon the consolidated stock of this company, and of the Norfolk company, is 3s. per share of £20 each.

COIPIOLO MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of this company took place last Thursday, at the company's offices, Austin-friars; C. H. Ellis, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that since July last the cargo of the *Balgownie* (453 tons) had been sold at Swansea, and the ore had averaged 28½ per cent. of copper, and realised £22 8s. 6d. per ton, leaving a profit of £2364. The *Sion*, with 468 tons of copper ore, had sailed from Copiolo for Swansea in the month of October last, and was daily expected. The *Cuba*, which had sailed from England, would load about 500 tons of copper ore. The stock of ores lying in the valley of Copiolo, after loading the *Sion*, was 1440 tons. The total expenditure had been £5500. The reports they had received as to the state and prospect of the mines were most highly satisfactory. The report was adopted, and the meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the directors.

RELIGIOUS AGITATION.—"Before any person is now admitted to an office in the Wesleyan Society," states the *Stamford Mercury*, "the question is put: If you should find anything you disapprove of in management or discipline, will you quietly leave the body and not agitate?"

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The annual abstract of the general statements of the income and expenditure of the several turnpike trusts in England and Wales, just published by order of Parliament, shows that the total income of the various trusts in England for the year ending the 31st of December, 1847, was £1,242,393 6s. 8d., and in Wales, £74,694 17s. 9d. The total expenditure within the same period was in England, £1,256,026 4s. 7d.; and in Wales, £75,688 6s. 8d. The various items of expenditure were as follows:—Manual labour, £321,747 13s.; team labour and carriage materials, £130,234 8s.; materials for surface repairs, £199,474 17s. 5d.; land purchased, £1758; damage done, £6058; tradesmen's bills, £47,469 17s. 7d.; salaries, £90,000; law charges, £21,285; interest of debt, £272,344; improvements, £32,017; debts paid off, £149,491; incidental expenses, £53,979. The bonded or mortgage debt due on the 31st of December by all the trusts was £5,099,826, and the floating debts, £104,493. The unpaid interest amounted to £1,495,281, and the balance due to the treasurers, £44,373, making the total debts £8,342,982.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A marked improvement in the English Funds has to be recorded this week. Steady purchases on behalf of the public advanced Consols on Monday from the opening quotation of 94½ to 95½ to 96; and this upward movement continued on Tuesday, Consols opening at 95½, and closing at 96½. On Wednesday there was less business doing, but prices again improved, the last quotation being 96½, which was the prevailing quotation on Thursday. Exchequer Bills have receded a trifle, as well as India Bonds, in consequence of a slight improvement in the value of money, arising from an increased demand. There has been about the average amount of business done in Reduced New Three-and-a-Quarters and Long Annuities. At the close of the week, the official list gave the following closing prices:—Bank Stock, 206½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 95½; Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 8½; India Bonds, under £1000, 85 p; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 57 pm.; £500, June, 57 pm.; Small, June, 57 pm.

Although the Foreign Market was buoyant on Monday, a gradual decline and absence of transactions has marked the remainder of the week. Peruvian, which last week advanced daily, has undergone a serious reverse. On Monday it opened at 82, and fluctuated between 81½ and 82½; but on Tuesday the opening quotation was 80, and it gradually receded to 78½; it has, however, since rallied. Portuguese Four per Cents have been flat, declining from 34½ to 33½. Russian Scrip, although rather in advance of last week's closing price, now only quotes 24 pm. Spanish has been but little dealt in, and is, consequently, flatter, the Five per Cents having receded from 19, and the Three per Cents from 36½. When the market closed, prices were:—For Brazilian Bonds, 89; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 59; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 72; Ditto, Five per Cent., 99½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican Five per Cent., Account, 30½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., Account, 79; Ditto, Deferred, 23½; Portuguese Four per Cents, Account, 33½; Russian Scrip, 24 pm.; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 18½; Ditto, Account, 18½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 55½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 86½.

The Railway Market continues heavy. South-Western and Great Western will pay the same dividend as last half-year; London and North Western will, it is understood, pay at the rate of five and a half per cent. per annum; and Eastern Counties, three shillings per share. The London and Blackwall pay one shilling and sixpence. Closing prices are:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, without guarantee, 20; Bristol and Exeter, 64; Caledonian, 11½; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 7½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 9½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, New Preference, Six per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, 4 p; Eastern Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), Scrip (Six per Cent.), 15½; Great Northern, 6½; Great Western, 62½; Ditto, Half Shares, 31; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 15½; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Lancashire and Yorkshire (West Riding Union), 3½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 81½; London and North-Western, 108½; Ditto, £10 (M. & B.), C. 1½; London and South-Western, 60½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10, Pref. 7½; Midland, 43; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 123; Ditto, £50 Shares, 5½; North British, Pref. 5½; North Staffordshire, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 10; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Royston and Hitchen, 4½, x.n.; Scottish Central, 14½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South Devon, Pref. 9; South-Eastern, 19½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 5½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 15½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 10; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, 2½; York and North Midland, 18½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½ x.d.; Luxembourg, 2½; Northern of France, 14; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Strasbourg, 6½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½; West Flanders, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been small in the extreme; owing to which, and the falling off in the importations from abroad, the demand has ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. 6d. per quarter, and at which good clearances have been effected. Rather a large business has been passing in foreign wheats, the prices of which have ruled very firm. For seed barley, the demand has continued steady; but all other kinds, including malt, have commanded very little attention. Oats, beans, and peas have sold steadily, at full prices; and flour, both English and foreign, has produced previous rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s; milling ditto, 22s to 25s; malt, 27s to 29s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, barley, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 25s to 26s; maple, 26s to 28s; white, 26s to 27s; bolters, 27s to 28s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lb. Foreign: Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is passing in our market, that last week's quotations rule almost nominal.

English.—Wheat, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 46s; hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 23s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d; turn, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £35 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £9 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton; canary, 74s to 80s per quarter; English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 8d; barley, 23s 10d; oats, 15s 4d; rye, 20s 7d; beans, 24s 11d; peas, 25s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 39s 8d; barley, 25s 4d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 22s 6d; beans, 25s 8d; peas, 27s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. 7d. of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4½ loaf.

Tea.—Rather large public sales of tea have taken place this week. Out of the 11,000 packages offered, 3000 were disposed of at about stationary prices. The private market is very inactive.

Sugar.—The raw market has been in a very inactive state during the whole of the week, and quiet has given way from 6d. 1s per cwt. Refined goods—the supply of which is still on the increase—move off slowly, on lower terms. Brown lump, 49s to 49s 6d; and fair grocery, 50s to 51s per cwt. No change in crushed sugar.

Coffee.—The transactions in native Ceylon continue small, at 60s 6d to 61s per cwt. Plantation kinds are tolerably steady. In the value of other descriptions of coffee we have no change to notice.

Rice.—This article is very dull, and prices are drooping. Very little is passing in any quality; nevertheless, most of the importers refuse to accept lower prices.

Provisions.—We have to report a steady demand for all kinds of Dutch butter, the prices of which have an upward tendency. Fine hay Friesland is selling at 82s to 86s; fine Holstein and Kial, 85s to 88s; and inferior, 46s per cwt. In Irish butter rather a large business is doing, chiefly for the Liverpool and Manchester markets, at 1s to 2s per cwt more money. Carlow, firsts, landed, 74s to 80s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 72s to 80s; Cork, 70s to 74s; Limerick, 62s to 68s; Waterford, 56s to 70s; Belfast, 64s to 70s; Sligo, 62s to 64s per cwt. Further parcels of new milk Dorset have arrived, and sold at 104s to 108s per cwt. Fine old Dorset is quoted at 56s to 60s per cwt; fresh, 7s to 13s per dozen lbs. The market for bacon is heavy, and prices have declined 1s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 45s to 47s; heavy, 43s to 45s; and Limerick sizeable, 43s to 45s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions only a number of small business is doing.

Tallow.—This article is very dull, and the turn lower than last week. F.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 27s 6d to 27s 3d per cwt net cash. For forward delivery scarcely any business is doing.

Oils.—Fish oils are in fair request, at fully late rates. Lined steady, and quite as dear. In other oils very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Coals.—West Hartley, 15s 9d; Hartley, 14s 9d; Hilton, 19s; Stewart's, 19s; South Kelloe, 17s 6d; and South Durham, 17s 3d per ton.

Spirits.—The sale for brandy—the stock of which is on the increase—continues inactive. In prices, however, we have no decline to notice. In rum comparatively little is doing. Cognac and corn spirits as last advised.

Hops.—Scarcely any business is doing, either in new or old parcels, at barely stationary prices.

Wool.—The public sales held this week have gone off briskly; nearly the whole of the parcels disposed of have changed hands, at an advance in the quotations of 1d to 2d per lb. The private market is firm, at higher rates.

Stocks.—Although the arrivals from all quarters are very moderate, the general demand is heavy, at barely last week's prices.

Smithfield.—Sheep have commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. All other kinds of stock have met a slow inquiry.

Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 0d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Butter and Lard.—The sale for mutton is steady, at higher prices; otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

ST JAMES'S PALACE, FEB. 12.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Folke, to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to her Majesty's Honorary Corps of Gentlemen at Arms:—Charles Tyler, Esq., vice Tyler, retired; Sir James Lawrence Colter, Bart., late 27th Regiment, vice Ford, retired.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 12.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Stephenson, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations to be held in the year 1851.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Lieut-Col William Reid, of the Royal Engineers, C.B., to be one of the Executive Committee of the said Commission, in the room of Robert Stephenson, Esq., and to be Chairman of the said Executive Committee.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 15.

4th Dragoon Guards: R J Henry to be Cornet, vice Webb; G C H P Brigstocke to be Cornet, vice Wallis. 5th: G J Bridge to be Cornet, vice Sidebottom.

9th Light Dragoons: J Brinkley to be Cornet, vice Wilkinson. 10th: The Hon. C J Keith, to be Cornet, vice Williams.

11th: F C J Paton to be Ensign, vice Mansell. 14th: Rev Major T H H T H to be Major, vice Newman; Lieutenant J P Hall to be Captain, vice Tidy; Ensign W H Hawley to be Lieutenant, vice Hall. 15th: R Manders to be Ensign, vice Todd; R W Price to be Ensign, vice Walmsley. 17th: A C Young to be Ensign, vice Crutchley; R E Williams to be Ensign, vice Price. 18th: Capt W Hammer to be Captain, vice Ashton. 23rd: C Holland to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hughes. 23rd: Assist. Surg J L Holloway to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Furlong. 24th: J Gubbins to be Ensign, vice Bourne. 29th: Ensign G H Nevill to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; Ensign H W S Carew to be Ensign, vice Nevill. 34th: Lieutenant C W Randolph to be Captain, vice Packe; Ensign H D Probyn to be Lieutenant, vice Randolph; J A Gardner to be Ensign, vice Pugh; G P Barnard to be Ensign, vice Campbell; J O Hea to be Ensign, vice Westhead. 36th: Ensign R B Adair to be Ensign, vice Warren. 36th: Ensign T G Baird to be Ensign, vice G Boycott to be Ensign, vice Harrison. 48th: Major G Dunsmuir to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice McDougall; Captain G B Cumber to be Major, vice Dunsmuir; Lieutenant A Paterson to be Captain, vice Cumber; Ensign J W Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice Paterson. 44th: Captain T H Ashton to be Captain, vice Hammer. 46th: Assist-Surgeon E J Franklin to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Woolhouse. 48: H R H Gale to be Ensign, vice Colburn. 55th: J Pate to be Ensign, vice W Barker. 63rd: P R Serlo, Marquis of Hastings, to be Ensign, vice Hunt. 64th: A J Tuke to be Ensign, vice Montagu. 67th: T C Baird to be Ensign, vice Hunt. 73rd: F F White to be Ensign, vice McCreery. 74th: Quartermaster F Dunbar to be Paymaster, vice T E Lambert; Quartermaster C Daines to be Quartermaster, vice Dunbar. 78th: Major W Hamilton to be Lieut-Col, vice Douglas; Brevet-Major T J Taylor to be Major, vice Hamilton; Lieut T M Keogh to be Capt, vice Taylor; Ensign H Gilmore to be Lieut, vice Keogh; Ensign A C Bogle to be Ensign, vice Gilmore. 81st: Ensign and Adjutant J Pope to be Ensign, vice Young. 91st: J Bruce to be Ensign, vice Rice.

Rifle Brigade: C C Hale to be Second Lieut, vice Drummond. 1st West India Regiment.—Ensign A Bravo to be Lieut, vice Tittle; W A A Wallinger to be Ensign, vice Godden; W M Taylor to be Ensign, vice Bravo. BRAY.—Captain J A Baker, Major of the Army. UNATTACHED.—Lieut H Gray to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Acting Assist-Surgeon HG Martelli to be Assist-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Holloway.

BANKRUPTS.

J WORSELDINE, Cambridge, upholsterer. T SADLER and W SADLER, Brightlingsea, Essex, sailmakers. J STEPHENSON, Arbour-trenchard, Commercial road, draper. J PRICE, 185, High-street, London, draper. H PARKY, Aberystwyth, Denbighshire, druggist. J STEVENS, jun., Pickles, and Co, Wadworth, Halifax, cotton-spinners. F JOHNSON, Lincoln, watchmaker. A D W DESFORGES, Alford, Lincolnshire, brickmaker. R NOBLE and G MAX, Almondbury, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers and dyers. T S HEIGHTHOLM, Scarborough, Yorkshire, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

A HENDERSON, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, draper. J BORLEY, Glasgow, stock-broker.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 15.

The following promotion has this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the 14th inst., of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Sir J J G Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H.—Capt Sir C Sullivan, Bart., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

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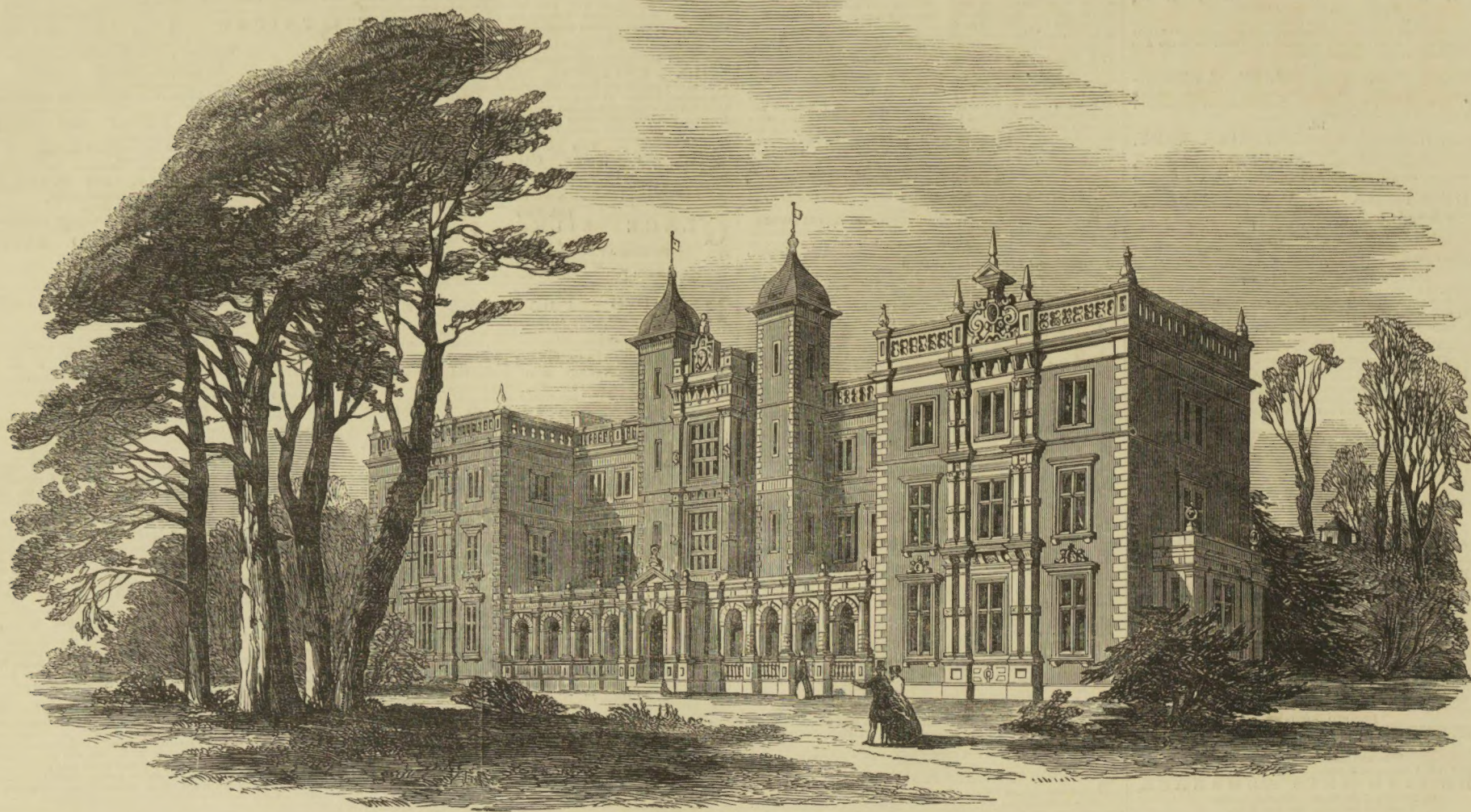
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THIS handsome new edifice has just been completed, and opened for the training of male teachers, under the superintendence of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The new School is situated at Whitton, a small village between Hounslow and Twickenham. The estate, consisting of about forty-five acres of land, with the mansion originally known as Kneller Hall, was formerly in the possession of Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated State painter to Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, and George I. Sir Godfrey, it appears, pulled down the manor-house, and erected a new house (Kneller Hall) on the same site, as stated on a stone in the north-east corner of the structure, which bore an inscription stating it to have been begun in 1709. It was a plain square brick dwelling-house, two stories in height, with red brick arches over the external openings. The property was purchased a short time since by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, when the walls and timbers were found dilapidated, and the house was taken down.

About twenty years since, when the estate was occupied by Mr. Calvert (the brewer), there were added to the premises a spacious drawingroom, at the south-east end of the house, and dining-room, with other accommodation, at the south-west end. The walls of these apartments have been preserved, re-faced, and raised to carry two stories of dormitories on them, and form the two wing-

buildings of the present edifice. The servants' offices have likewise been retained, modified and enlarged to suit the requirements of the new establishment.

The space formerly occupied by the house, at the ground-floor level, is now covered by the Principal's residence, the library, and class-rooms, &c.

Kneller Hall School, as now arranged, will afford accommodation for about one hundred pupils, with apartments for three masters, and a separate residence for the principal master.

The chapel is placed over the school library, and occupies the entire remaining height of the building: this is not yet finished. The rooms adjoining it, and above the ground-floor, are appropriated to apartments for the masters, and as dormitories for the pupils.

The interior accommodation is very complete. From the *Builder* (whence also we are indebted for the substance of the above details) we learn that a steam-engine of 3-horse power (erected by Messrs. Easton and Amos) is provided for pumping the water to supply the several tanks and cisterns required for the establishment; and steam power is applied to work the machinery for washing, and in the laundry department; also for cooking, and heating water for the baths, &c. The *mangle* is turned by steam. There is a drying closet over the boiler. The cooking apparatus, which seems very complete, grates, baths, &c. have been supplied by Messrs. Benham, of Wigmore-street. The building is lighted by gas, supplied through a main laid down from Twickenham by the Brentford Gas-light Company. The gas-fittings have been furnished by Messrs. Huxley and Heriot. The ground-floor and staircases are warmed by Mr. Perkins's apparatus, the furnaces being placed in the basement, which is vaulted throughout the cen-

tral portion of the building. The ventilation introduced into the school department is in accordance with the system adopted by the Committee of Council on Education. Fire-mains have been provided both within and around the building.

The building has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. George Mair, architect, who has studied, for the principal *façades* of the building, Wollaton Hall, with other examples of the architecture of that period; and the effect of the front is very satisfactory. The cornices, parapets, quoins, dressings to the windows, and other enrichments (except a small portion of the arcade, which is worked in cement), are executed in Bath stone. The plinth round the building is of Portland stone, and the external walls are faced with red bricks. Mr. John Kelk is the builder.

Our Artist has selected for illustration the principal *façade* of the edifice, with a group of the fine trees with which it is fronted. In the grounds are some magnificent cedars, of patriarchal growth.

The School has already been opened, and is intended to be filled gradually.

THE GREAT SEAL OF OREGON TERRITORY.

(From a New York Correspondent.)

The design represents the mouth of the Columbia river, and beyond is the Pacific Ocean; in the foreground is a man ploughing, indicating that agriculture has already commenced in the Territory. The steam-boat on the river denotes the extension of commerce. To the right is an Indian retiring before the advance of civilisation, his bow and arrows in his hand, and his blanket drawn around him; the setting sun is emblematical of his last day. Still further to



THE GREAT SEAL OF OREGON.

the right are the Rocky Mountains, which, with the river, are the principal geographical characteristics of the territory.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

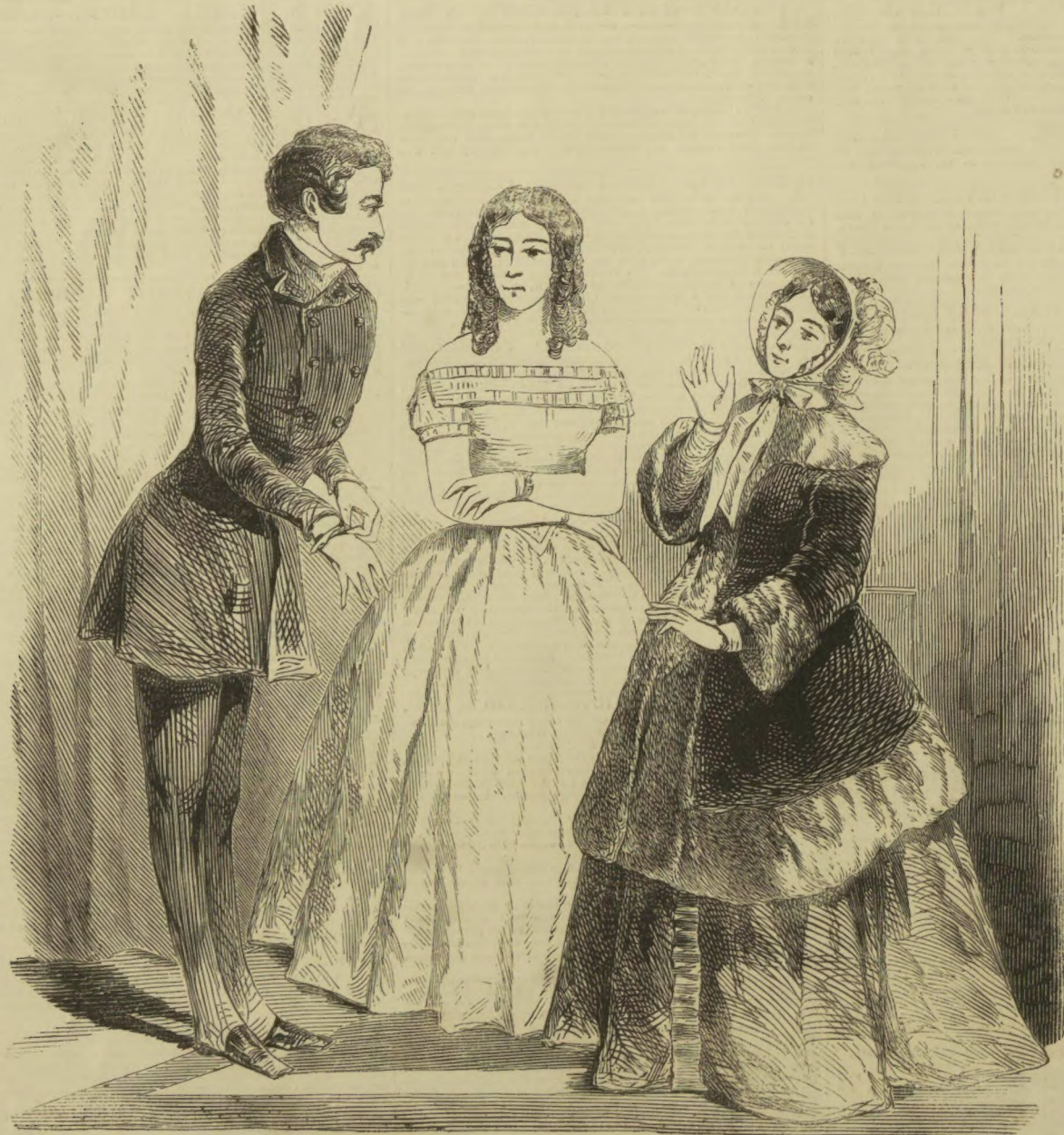
At no period since the French Revolution have balls been so numerous and so brilliant in Paris as this last month. Attempts are making to change the shape of the gowns; but these alterations are not generally adopted by ladies of fashion, and they are no improvement to the figure. These new bodies are quite tight, rather high on the chest, and trimmed with a square pelerine, two inches wide, ornamented with a *plisse à la vieille*; the sleeves are short, and without bows on the shoulders. The skirts are very full, and quite plain; and the richest silks, brilliant silver damasks, or satins, are selected for these toilets, with which no additional ornaments—either in ribbon, flowers, or lace—are worn (as our Engraving shows). These toilets attract attention by their extreme simplicity, in the midst of the gorgeous evening dresses, ornamented with flounces, double skirts, flowers, and jewels.

Terry velvets will be much worn next month (March) as visiting dresses; the shades rather dark; the trimmings on the front of the skirts very light. The *barège noir* will be preferred; and very pretty patterns are prepared for these new materials. Irish poplins are still very fashionable and much prized in Paris where they are very difficult to procure. *Taffetas glacés* are about to be worn again; they are still better suited for small evening parties, but the season will soon make them fashionable for evening dresses.

The mantles so much worn with fur trimmings last month are now made in plain velvet, without any ornament. Very new and attractive shapes are in preparation for next month, but these novelties are still kept secret. The *capotes* are well suited to the season: their shape continues open; they are made of light-coloured satin, such as very light green, pale blue, lavender, or amber. One feather is placed on the side, and a wreath of small flowers, such as *violettes de Parme*, small *narcisses*, are worn under the front, on the hair. The ribbons forming the bow under the chin are extremely long and wide.

The caps are more and more coquettish. Lace caps are preferred for the *negligés*, and blonde for evening or dinner parties. Coloured blonde is not, however, so much the fashion as in previous years; but magnificent white and black blonde are in high favour.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.